The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,067.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance... Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

The Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

TEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,659 Tons, 320 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th Oct. 1871, at noon.

	Oct.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave Galle	20
„ Carwar	12	„ Negapatam	23
„ Mangalore	13	„ Pondicherry	24
„ Cananore	14	„ Madras	26
„ Tellicherry	14	„ Coconada	28
„ Calicut	15	„ Visagapatam	29
„ Beypore	15	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Cochin	16	„ Gosalpore	30
„ Aleppey	17	„ False Point	31
„ Tuticorin	18		Nov.
„ Columbo	19	Arrive CALCUTTA	1

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut in 3 days and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 16 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, under Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd October 1871, at noon.

	Oct.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSSORAH	50
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Fao	20
„ Guadur	7	„ Bushire	21
„ Muscat	9	„ Linga	24
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Bunder Abbas	25
„ Linga	3	„ Muscat	27
„ Bushire	15	„ Guadur	29
			Nov.
„ Fao	17	„ Kurrachee	1
Arrive BUSSORAH	18	Arrive BOMBAY	4

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 340 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about 5th proximo.)

MESSRS. GRAY, DAWES & Co.'s new and powerful Steamer BAGHDAD, 1,289 gross registered tons, John Templeton, R. N. R., Commander.

This Vessel has exceptionally good accommodation for forty-first, and fifteen second, class Passengers. A Stewardess is carried, and, if necessary, the services of a Surgeon will be engaged.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class, to Liverpool	£50,
2nd C ass, ditto	£30,
1st Class, to Trieste	£30,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE of STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends from October next to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versâ. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th November.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Aden	£16	£7-13
To Suez	£28	£15- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, Ancona, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versâ, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the Austrian Lloyd's has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 11th September 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer PATNA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 7th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain C. G. Perris, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

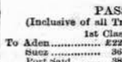
To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



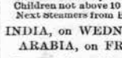
THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, (1,737 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain J. C. Barot, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 12th Oct., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Opium's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 10th October.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
	of each month.	

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£8	Including Wines, Without Food.
Suez	36	25	14	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Uolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 8	1 8	0 12
Second Class	1 12	1 0	0 8	0 4	0 2
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 2	0 1

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Uolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Uolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay. J. A. SHEPHERD.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell in 1 by Public Auction, in the Town Custom House, on account of the underwriter, Ex Umvoti—

GWF—1,209 Bags Damaged Mauritius Sugar.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

Bombay, 2nd October 1871. MENESSE & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

3, MARIN STREET.

UUSAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 2nd October, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

5 Fancy Grey Shirtings
3 Cases Prints
3 ditto White Lappet
5 ditto Coloured Lappet
2 ditto T Red Sheets, 3 by 45
3 ditto ditto ditto 3 by 90
2 ditto Fast Coloured Handkerchiefs
1 ditto 500 Dressed Skins, 21 by 37 by 15 by 20
3 ditto Eight-day Clock
1 ditto Electro-plated Spoons and Forks

A quantity of Furniture, belonging to a Gentleman, who has left Bombay, consisting Screen, Washing, D essing and Round Tables, Couches, Chairs, Book-stand, Teapoy, &c.

Ex Fez Rubaane from Jedda.

30 Bales Grey Shirtings and Madapollams
On account and at risk of Futteyally Nooradin—
250 Bundles Steel Wire
At the Ap-lo Bonded Warehouse, saved from the wreck of the Brendalbane, on account of the concerned—
1 Case Sundries, containing Binoculars, Envelopes, Boxes, Books, &c.
1 Case Portion of Chest of Drawers, containing Medicine, Towels, &c.
1 Case Sundries, Horses Hoof mounted in Electro platedware.
1 Case Churn Plated Ware, Dispatch Boxes, &c.
1 Case Ironmongery, &c.

SALE OF PLEASURE BOATS.

This day MONDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 2 P.M.

1 Six-oared Inundah (built and handsomely fitted with Sails, Masts, Oars, Pig Iron and Water Ballast, Anchor and Chain, Iron Awning Stanchions and Gr tings.

A large Coc in-built fourteen paddle boat, capable of carrying nine teen passengers aft.; can be easily pulled by two men.

N.B.—Both of these Boats can be seen at the Patent Slip, Mazagon.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October 1871.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, No 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; PICTURES; TAMBOURS; CARRIAGE & HORSE, &c.

TOMORROW TUESDAY, the 3rd day of October 1871 at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to sale by public auction at their sale room by order of the Official Assignee in re Shapoorjee Ardaseer an insolvent, the following furniture:—

Openwork hall sofas with spring damask, ebony, oak and blackwood drawing and dining room chairs, mahogany and walnutwood large almirahs with side gown presses, valuable pictures in maple frames, hanging argand and globe lamps.

AT 2 P.M.

One office shigram with serviceable horse and harness complete. Also at the same time and place, the property of a gentleman changing his residence consisting of drawing room sofas and chairs, with red damask, Ottoman chiffoniers, pier and circular tables, fancy easy, centre table with marble slabs, 8 airs mu sical box with drum bells, large Brussels hall carpet, pier glass, marble clocks exce lent 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 light hanging chandeliers and hall lamps, dining room tables and chairs, sideboard, double cot with be ; swing to ba y's cot; wardrobe, gown press, dressing table, double screen, hatstands:—

and one disinfecting powder.

Also, on the same day, time and place, M. J. & Co. will submit the following, by order of the owner, on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

103 canisters green and white paint of 1 cwt each.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, with the consent of the mortgagees, Sir Charles Forbes in re Edaljee and Pestonjee Shapoorjee Insolvents, the whole of their right, title and interests in the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz—

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October 1871, at 4 P. M.

Lot No 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Frampjee Cowasjee Tank Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement about 240 square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 215 and 57, and by the Collector of Assessment under No 34; bounded towards the east partly by the passage, and partly by the out of Mahomed Ebrahim Kuivacher; towards the west by the out of he said Mahomed Ebrahim Kuivacar, and partly by the ground of Merwanjee Maneckjee; on the north by the out of the said Mohomed Ebrahim Kuiva ur; and on or towards the south partly by the said Mahomed Ebrahim Kuivacar, and partly by the ground of Merwanjee Maneckjee.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandary ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, in the out gall of Fazandary Vowjey, situate, lying and being near new Soonapoor Street, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement about 80 3/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 35; bounded on the east by the public passage of the said out; on the west by the range of Shapoorjee; on the south by the house of Keshow Chaya; and on the north by the pa sage.

Lot No. 3.

All that messuage, piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground and hereditaments, situate, lying and being at Chundunwaddy road, without the Fort of Bombay; bounded on the east by a passage of the out; towards the west by the Chundunwaddy road; towards the north by the house of Esoobai and Ghar obai, widows of Mahadoo Bhewjee; and towards the south by the house of Gungabai, widow of Nagoo Chan ia Patel; containing by admeasurement about 50 4/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 22.

At our sale-room No. 25 Apollo Stree, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of October 1871, at 4 P. M.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of salt batty ground called Soorace situated at Wadowree, Salsette Trombay, measuring 4 acres 21½ goontas, survey No. 71; bounded on the south by the salt batty ground of Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy; on the north by the salt batty ground of Ramchunder Mancejee, and Gove ument ground; to the east by the batty ground belonging to Juswunt Moogajee, also ground belonging to Neelajee Dhurmujee, Soondeejee Purboo and Sewram Moroba; and on the west by Government ground.

For further particulars apply to the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABOLITION OF NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

From THIS DAY, MONDAY, October 2, the *Bombay Gazette* will be sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for one year from October 1, 1871 ... ...Rs. 45
Subscription for one year from January 1, 1872 ... ...Rs. 42

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.—Mr. WILLIAM ALFRED BAKER has been appointed ACTING MANAGER of this Branch of the Bank during my absence from Bombay.

by Order of the Di ectors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH and COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS, and GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

INVITE attention to their LARGE and CHOICE STOCK which has just been received by Mail Steamer, and is now ready for inspection.

LINCOLN BENNETT, & Co.'s SUPERIOR HATS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
DRESS HATS	14 0	16 0
Best DRAB NAPLES FELT	14 8	15 0

AGENTS,
ASQUITH and COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White Regulation Helmets	14 8	16 0
Extra quality ditto	15 0	18 0
White cuoting Helmets	Low 13 8	15 0
extra quality ditto	Crown 16 0	18 0
Drab Pat Slouting Helmets	8 8	10 0
Full Dress White Helmets with best gilt spike and chain	29 0	32 0
	31 0	35 0

HATS.

Best Dress Hats	12 8	14 0
Best Drab Felt Hats	8 8	10 0
Small Felt Hats, black or Drab		
Shapes—Naples, Canuricks, London, Oxford, Bicnicum, Isis	6 8	7 8
Tweed Hat for Travellers	5 0	6 0

ASQUITH and COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

	Inches.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas with strong Brass Locks. The cupest Cabin Boxes	27 36	23 0 25 0	26 0 28 0
LADIES', with Tray light and strong oblong Millinery division, and upper compartment. The best made	33 36	43 0 45 0	48 0 50 0
SOLID LEATHER FOLDING PORTMANTEAUS, with turn-over nages, copper Riveted—shirt Case and Bag recoptacle hat pocket Strong Brass Lever Lock, with pair of best Brass round	30	68 0	75 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, to fit under seat. Best brown hea her, wide an flat, strong Brass Lock. A very serviceable article	24 27	23 8 25 0	26 0 28 0
CASH BAGS—Morocco leather, outside Pocket and Papers, strong lock and strong neck, with secure shoulder strap passing under the Bag		6 12 7 12	7 12 8 14
RUG STRAPS—best Buffalo leather, with connecting handle, soiled Linen Bags with strong lock and key		2 0	2 4
RUG.—Alpaca and Linsey, soft and light, plain and fancy colours		12 8	14 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS		18 0	20 0
OVERALL COATS, made of well sea oiled Beetlwood, cane bones and bottoms. A strong and durable article		2 0 11 8 13 8	2 8 13 0 15 0

ASQUITH and COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

COLLARS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
West End	Made from the best Linen, all Turned-foot.	6 0	7 0
Snake-pears			
Dux			
Paul Mall			
Hay marked			
West End	With neat Tie attached, for wear with Detached Shirt.	6 8	7 8
Dux			

ASQUITH and COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

SHIRTS.

NEW AND CHOICE MATERIALS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH.—All the new patterns in this favourite material, which is cool, serviceable, and absorbent	each / six	6 8 / 37 0	7 8 / 42 0
TAFFETA—A material daily gaining favour, being moderate in price, extremely soft, and for comfort equal to the wear of the best Spun Silk	each / six	6 8 / 37 0	7 8 / 42 0
SILK and WOOL—Thoroughly shrunk, in all the new plain colours, and neat Fancy Stripes	each / six	9 0 / 54 0	10 0 / 58 0
FLANNEL—Best Cotton, plain and Fancy Wove Colours, thoroughly shrunk	each / six	8 8 / 49 0	9 8 / 56 0
BEST SPUN SILK—Neat Fancy Stripes, fast colours	each / six	11 8 / 67 0	13 0 / 75 0
BEST FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached.—All the new designs just to hand, perfectly fast in colour	six	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached. Neat stripes; a good useful Shirt	six	22 8	25 0
LONGCLOTH, with best Linen Fronts, &c. The material specially manufactured for Indian wear	six	28 0	31 8
LONGCLOTH, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs	six	22 8	25 0
DRESS.—French Embroidered Fronts, the latest designs	each	7 0	8 0

The above are made to measure, or can be had ready for immediate wear,

FROM

ASQUITH and COMPANY,
SHIRT MAKERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SCARFS AND TIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Kensington	Small made Sailor's Knot. All the new plain colours.	1 10	2 0
The Jules Favre		2 4	2 10
The Olivier		2 8	3 0
The Livingstone		2 12	3 4
The Street	Large made Sailor's Knot. All the new plain colours and fancy stripes.	2 4	2 8
The Duke		2 6	2 12
The Promenade		2 8	3 0
The Conqueror		2 12	3 4

The above are fitted with the new patent fastening.

Black Ties, na row		0 14	1 0
„ wide		1 4	1 8
Coloured sarrow Ties		0 14	1 0
Dress Ties, made bow		0 14	1 0
„		1 0	1 4

ASQUITH and COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Front Studs	Warranted 14 Carat Gold on Ivory backs.	0 12	4 4
Collar do		1 8	1 12
Solitaires		1 8	5 0

Will last for years.

AGENTS.
ASQUITH and COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

GENT'S BRACES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White Berlin	2 0	2 4
Scarlet do	2 0	2 4
Leather, thin and strong	2 0	2 4
India Rubber with Doe ends	2 6	2 12
French webb	1 12	2 0
Guyot's celebrated	2 0	2 4

SUPERIOR CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, WASHED AND READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Scotch Lawn, plain	5 0	6 0
„ coloured borders	5 0	6 0
Irish Cambric	10 8	13 0
Fine Dhela do	12 8	15 0
Superfine do. do	15 0	17 8
Extra fine do. do	17 8	19 8
Fine Irish, with coloured borders	15 8	17 8

ASQUITH and COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET,
OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE, BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS, IF ACCOMPANIED WITH A REMITTANCE, ARE DESPATCHED IMMEDIATELY.

PATTERNS AND CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

TEA, TEA.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER ELLORA.

SOUCHONG, Extra Fine, in boxes of 7 lbs. each.

SOUCHONG, Fine, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each.

FINEST FLOWERY PEKOE, in 1 lb. Canisters.

FLOWERY PEKOE, Superior Quality, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each.

MANILLA CHEROOTS and CIGARS.

CIGARS	No. 1, in Boxes of	250
CHEROOTS	No. 2 ditto	500
CIGARS	No. 2 ditto	5 0

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS.	
DINDIGUL	ditto
COCONADA	ditto

J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of TWELVE PACKAGES, marked D C & Co., CEP, and E in a diamond, per s.s. GUNGA, from China, are herewith informed that they are LANDED in Government Bonded Warehouse, and requested to APPLY for DELIVERY as soon as possible.

H. CHILD, Commander, s.s. Gunga.

THE "CLAN TARTAN" LOUISE-LORNE RUGS.

P. GRANT and SON invite inspection to the above really choice, Carriage or Railway, Rugs, arrived by the last Mail.

HELLER'S WONDERS!!!

THE most FASHIONABLE and in ADVANCE of any ENTERTAINMENT that ever visited the EAST.

MIRTH. MUSIC. MAGIC.

ROBERT HELLER SUPERIOR TO HERMANN.
ROBERT HELLER SUPERIOR TO FRIKELL.
ROBERT HELLER SUPERIOR TO HONDIN.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
10TH OCTOBER 1871.

Fifteen tons of COSTLY PARAPHERNALIA and APPOINTMENTS are carri d and considered necessary to give the various effects to this

MOST PLEASING AND VARIED PERFORMANCE.

ROBERT HELLER'S PIANOFORTE RICITALS.

ROBERT HELLER'S WORKS of the GREAT MASTERS

ROBERT HELLER'S BRILLIANT SOLOS.

The ERARD GRAND PIANO-FORTE, manufactured by ERARD'S celebrated Firm, expressly for Mr. HELLER, will be used on this occasion.

DRESS CIRCLE ..... Rs. 5 | UPPER CIRCLE ..... Rs. 2
STALLS ..... „ 3 |

J. W. SMITH, Business Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TIMBER SALES will take place in the above Ghaut Depots, of the Canara Zilla, in the months of December next.

1.—The Sales at the Hullal Depot, in the Soopa Talooka, will commence on MONDAY, the 11th December and will continue here till the whole is disposed of.

2.—The Sales at the Yellapoor Depot, in the Yellapoor Talooka, will commence as soon as possible after the Sirsy Talooka sales are finished, and will be continued at the neighbouring branch depots till the whole is sold.

3.—The probable quantity of Timber will be put up for Sale, as follows:—

	Teak		Black-wood		Jungle-wood		Teak-poles	
	Logs	Candies	Logs	Candies	Logs	Candies	Logs	Candies
Soopa Talooka, Hullal Depot	8,092	6,060	200	175	1,300	1,080	1,800	474
Yellapoor Talooka, Yellapoor Depot	1,700	1,400	45	40	70	600	...	...
Sirsy Talooka, Katoor Depot	10	41	15	11	80	240	...	...
Total	9,812	7,491	260	226	2,880	2,020	1,800	474

6.—For any fu ther information that may b required, apply to H. BARRETT, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Canara.

W. PEYTON, Major,
Conservator of Forests, S.D.
Conservator's Office, Camp Poona, 28th September 1871.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony; and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed when ve introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy; they do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.

The great remedy for these disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

TESTIMONIAL.

"Batley, January 26, 1869.

"Sir,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr B. Whitaker, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three more; three of these, the worst, measuring from 3 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms.

"To Mr Keating, (Signed) "John Stenson.
"London." "Witness, B. Whitaker."

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

This POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivall d in destroying Fleas Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Mosquitos, and every other species of insect.

So a in packets, tins, and bottles of various size.

☞ The Public are particularly requested to observe, that all the above pre arations bear the Trade Mark.

WILL BE PUBLISHED TO-DAY,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady. Little doing. 5½ per cent Government Paper dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nomi. value @ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi. dend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
16,662	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	99
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4 0 nl.
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	647½
10,000	500	100	9 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	182½
25,250	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	150
57,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	91
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,520
5,000	150	all		Frere Land & Fior Co. Ld.	141
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	9 5
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil.	Por. Canning	352½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

450	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,575 nl.
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,383
50	2,500	all	200 p.	Alliance Spinning	2,700
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800 nl.
200	1,000	all	50 p.	Bombay United	1,155
1,000	150	150	25 p.	Broach Mills	85¾-d
750	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,375
750	2,000	all	75 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,450
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,145
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,140
200	2,500	all	125 p.c.	Oriental	2,925
600	2,500	2,400	216 p.c.	Royal	2,125x-d

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,500	225 pc.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,215
200	2,000	1,100	75 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	980
250	3,000	550	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	430
150	12,500	11,000	2000 p.	Apollo Press Co	7,000
200	2, 00	all	265 p.	Bombay Press Co	2,275
200	500	all	64 p.c.	Do New	550
500	1,8 0	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	6,000
300	2,000	all	200 pc	East India Press Co	3 200
150	8 500	all	8 0 *	Fort Press Co	8,900
200	2,0 0	1,800	50 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co	980
200	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,700
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	1,150
300	5,000	2,000	0 p.c	Kurrachee Press Co	1,100
2,000	400	350	60 pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	350x-d
12	2,500	all	230 pc	Prince of Wales Press	2,600
325	2,0 0	1,0 0	250 *	Victoria Pres, Madras	1,075
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
100	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company	800

Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3'0	pic.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	109-1'0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	43-10'2	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000		B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	19'0-1'0		Do. New Shares

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pc.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	880
50,000	50	all	4½ p.c	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	36
500	2,0.0	300	21 pc.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
2,000	500	all	40 pc.	Treacher & Co	400
3,000	250	all	6 pc.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'quation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	14
.....	250	19½	Do.	China	1
.....	250	2	May '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	5,000	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 1/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d. to 1s. 11¾d.
D., Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/16d. to 1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-12
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	221
Five- Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	109 nl
Gold Leaf	16-13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-13
Australian Gold	16-14-6
Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five pc cent	132½
Four per cent	106
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do.	106
5 years' do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	105
Do. Do. Market Rate	105
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	93½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	127

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 30.

ucal, Captain, 18th Native Infantry, on duty, from ——

Hay, Ensign, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from Lucknow.

Gardiner Captain, 8th Native Infantry, on leave, from Landour.

Bartleman, Conductor, Commissariat Department, to rejoin from England.

Wallace, Major, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Assergur.

Hannagan, Assistant Surgeon, Staff Corps, on leave, from Asseerghur.

Curran, Assistant Surgeon, 83rd Regiment, on private affairs, from Poona.

Beville, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Belooch Regiment, on [illegible] from Hyderabad, Sind.

[illegible] Sind Horse, from medical certificate, from [illegible]

[illegible]RES.—SEPTEMBER 30.]

[illegible]ers, on leave, to England.

[illegible] Captain, 18th Hussars, on duty, [illegible]

[illegible]mmerabad.

Anderson, Colonel, Political Department, on duty, to Rajkote.

Turner, C.B., Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, to rejoin, to Peshawur.

Spens, Ensign, 3rd (The Buffs) Regiment, to rejoin, to Benares.

Curran, Assistant Surgeon, 83rd Regiment, on leave, to Ireland.

OCTOBER 1.

Marryatt, Captain, Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, to England.

Yate, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, on duty, to Erinpoora.

Drew, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.

Chamberlin, Captain, 2-24th Regiment, on medical certificate to England.

Gage, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 45th Sherwood Foresters, on medical certificate, to England.

Hodson, Colonel, 79th Highlanders, on leave, to England.

Kennedy, Lieutenant-Colonel, 3-60th Rifles, on leave, to England.

Henry, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave to England.

Maitland, Bt. Lieutenant-Colonel, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Miller, Bt. Lieutenant-Colonel, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Morrison, Rev. Mr., 79th Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Lithgow, Surgeon, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Cant, Major, Paymaster, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Parnel, Major, 2-3rd Foot, on leave, to England.

Leith, Captain, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Allen, Captain, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Clay Captain, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Roberts, Capts n, Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.

Bonar, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.

M'Causland, Captain, 79 h Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Frizel, Captain, 1-14 h Foot, on leave, to England.

Starkey, Captain, 3-d Hussars, on leave, to England.

Murris, Captain, 79th Highlands s on duty, to England.

Doig, Assistant Surgeon, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Beattie, Assistant Surgeon, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Collier, Captain, 21st Hussars, on leave, to England.

MacDonnell, Captain, 2-12th Foot, on leave, to England.

Hibbert, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to England.

Borthwick, Lieutenant, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Hunter, Lieutenant, and Adjutant, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Campbell, Lieutenant, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Ferguson, Lieutenant, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Bucknall, Lieutenant, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Simpson, Quartermaster, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Musgrave, Lieutenant, 72nd Foot, on leave, to England.

Angus, Lieutenant, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Stuart, Lieutenant, 18th Hussars, on leave, to England.

O'Brien, Assistant Surgeon, 66th Foot, on leave, to England.

Dunbar, Lieutenant, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.

Dalzell, Ensign, 79th Highlanders, on duty to England.

Brown, Ensign, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Chalmers, Ensign, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Macleod, Ensign, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Money, Ensign, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Mackenzie, Ensign, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Kennedy, Ensign 79 h Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Greene, Ensign, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Robertson, Quartermaster General's Dept, on duty, to England.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRAN[illegible]

Commanding Poona Division of the [illegible] Army

Poona, 29th September, 1871.

At the recommendation of the Instructor in [illegible]nalling, the officers noted in the margin, will join the General Depot, "Poona," so as to commence a course of instruction in army signalling on Tuesday the 3rd proximo.

Officers N C. Officers	
Royal Artillery	1 1
3rd Hussars	1 0
49th Regt	0 3
56th Regt	2 3
9th Regt N I	1 0
16th Regt N I	1 0
23rd Regt N L I	1 0

At the recommendation of the Depy Inspr General of Hospitals, B T, Asst Surg Adye Curran, 83 d Regt, is directed to proceed to Bombay in medical charge of details from the General Depot to-morrow morning.

The leave of absence granted to Lt Elliott, 1st Lt Cav, in Div Order No. 342 of the 27th inst, will take effect from the 1st to 14th Oct 1871, instead of the date therein specified.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters Ootacamund, 15th Sept. 1871.

The following posting is ordered :—

Surg Maj L W Stewart to attached to 2nd Lt Cav.

The following orders are confirmed :—

By the Comdt 28th N I, appointing Lt-Col F W A Robinson offg Comdt, Lt-Col R G Lewis 2d in Comd and Wing officer, Capt A T Cox wing officer, and Lt and Bt Capt G Godfrey 1st Wing Sub, without prejudice to his other duties, with effect from the 2nd inst, vice Col Babington on leave.

By the Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Staff Asst Surg H G Hall to medical charge of the 5th Regt N I, temporarily, consequent on the removal of Staff Asst Surg J Backhouse, to Wing 15th Regt N I at Nowgong.

By the Officer Commanding Ceded District, directing the issue of half an ounce of common salt per horse per diem to 40 horses of the 2nd Reg L Cav, for 60 days, from 20th Aug 1871.

Leave of absence :—

Brigade Staff—Brigadier-Genl G Selby, Commanding Malabar and Canara, 30 days, from 22nd Sept 1871, or date of departure—privilege leave.

Staff Corps—Captain D F M Lane, attached 12th Regt N I, from 1st Sept 1871 or date of departure—Calcutta, s C, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lt Col A Prichard, 2d in Comd and Wing Officer 2nd Regt N I, for one day, in continuation of privilege leave to enable him to join.

Staff Corps—Col J J Jenkins, doing general duty at Bellary, 9 days from 23rd Sept or date of departure—Madras.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTICE.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

Notice hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for Sept. 1871 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. except on Saturdays, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no moneys will be received after that hour, and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment :—

On Monday and Tuesday, the 2nd and 3rd, General and Garrison Staff.

On Wednesday, the 4th, Officers on duty at the Presidency.

On Friday, the 6th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. (or M.B.)

On Monday, the 9th, H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I.

On Thursday, the 12th, Gun Carriage Department.

On Monday, the 16th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Tuesday, the 19th, Ordnance Department.

On Friday, the 20th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

On Tuesday, the 24th, Byculla Schools.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—29TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships "	£2 7s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 950 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Backia Letchmy	Warwick	Mauritius, Sept. 6.
Oct. 1	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Cochin, Sept. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Lady Rowena	Copeland	Rangoon.
	Fatel Rahaman	Nacoda	Calcutta via the Coast.
	Gogah (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, &c.
	Tanjore (s)	Johnson	Aden and Suez.
Oct. 1	Winslow	Noble	Hav.e.
	Persia (s)	Merello	Genoa, &c.
	H. M. S. Jumna	Richard	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—

Steamer Dacca, to the Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

Steamer Ethiopia, to the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
27	Jaun Allum	Nacoda	Jeddah, August 12.
	Ann	Nacoda	——, August 27.
28	Hyderee	Nacoda	Bombay, August 21.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
27	Henri the IV. (P S).	.....	London via Suez.
28	Peng-in (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Deccan (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
27	Satara (s)	.....	Bombay.
	Harkaway	.....	Calcutta.
28	Alnwick Castle	.....	Coconada.
	Abyssina (s)	.....	Calcutta.

Passengers arrived per P S Henri the IV.—Mr and Mrs Schanger, infant, Mr Gifford, Mr Armstrong, Mr Peters, Mr Andrews, and Mr Lovealle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—30TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates, 5 hhds and 17 cases port wine, S Rustomjee Sooka; 39 packages glassware, A Amerotbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Bagdad (s), 1 case tobacco, B M Punthakey; 1 case cutlery, C A Reheman; 8 cases c'ret, 4 cases still hock, and 4 cases mosdic, King, King & Co; 3 cases claret, 1 case brandy, and 1 case white wine, J Eduljee Sons.

Ellen Bates, 9 casks paints of sorts, N Tyebjee & Co.

Euxine, s, 8 casks brass wire, S Jadhowjee.

Valkyrin, 30 cases yellow metal sheets, New Bank of Bombay.

FROM GENOA.

India, s, 200 cases brandy, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Amanda, 300 cases brandy, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Springfield, 2 cases sweet tobacco, Taraham & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—30TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Callirrhoe, 60 bales cotton, H Premchund; 100 bales cotton, S Shapoorjee; 300 bales cotton, L Khimjee.

Bagdad (s), 125 bundles galls, B Canjee; 100 bales cotton, D Somdass; 50 bales cotton, S Shapoorjee; 450 bundles myrabolams, P Cursondas.

Euxine (s), 50 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co; 165 bales cotton, M Framjee & Co.

Khedive (s), 107 bags linseed, C S Nandershaw.

FOR LONDON.

Ada (s), 11 bales hides and skins, C Munjee; 500 packages cloves and 23 cases indigo, R Polexfen.

FOR HAVRE.

Ada (s), 185 bales cotton, L Khimjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ellora (s), 45 chests M opium, J Peerbhoy.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 1st Oct, 6 AM—Mail steamer from Australia signalled.

GALLE, 1st Oct, 7-30 AM—Steamer Baroda from Aden arrived.

GALLE, 1st Oct, 7-52 AM—Mail steamer from China signalled.

GALLE, 1st Oct, 9-10 AM—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

GALLE, 1st Oct, 4-35 PM—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 1st Oct, 11 AM—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·96, rainfall 14 cents.

VINGORLA, 1st Oct, 11-30 AM—Weather clear, wind north, thermometer 83, rainfall 4 cents.

CANANORE, 1st Oct, 10 AM—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 76, barometer 29·980.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—1ST OCTOBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 30th September, 4-24 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 41 minutes

Via Red Sea, 30th September, 4-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 3 minutes

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 30th September, 7-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 5 minutes

Via Turkey, 30th September, 7-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 38 minutes

Via Red Sea, 30th September, 10-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 10 minutes

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 30th Sept. to 9 P.M. of the 1st October is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	5 44	0 15
" Calcutta	11 5	0 1
" Madras	0 48	0 2
" Galle	11 5	0 57

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After. packet
United Kingdom	Oct. 7	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 9	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 2	11 A.M.	
China	" 12	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	" 26	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	" 7	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam-packets are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after-packet at 3 P.M.

After-packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 3 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Tableshows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M. :—

Saturday	... October	... 7	Saturday	... November	... 18
Do	... do	... 14	Do	... do	... 25
Do	... do	... 21	Do	... December	... 2
Do	... do	... 28	Do	... do	... 9
Do	...November	... 4	Do	... do	... 16
Do	... do	... 11	Do	... do	... 23
			Do	... do	... 30

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equafooting with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year "	" 24	" 28	" 38
Three months "	" 14	" 16	" 21
One Month "	" 5	" 6	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

GILLMOR—August 31st, at Holloway, London, John Wellings Gillmor, twin son (the elder) of Captain J. G. Gillmor, H. M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, aged 8 months and 22 days.

BOMBAY

BIRTHS.

NEGREPONTE—September 26th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of J. P. Negreponte, Esq., of a daughter.

TURNBULL—September 28th, at Poona, the wife of P. S. Turnbull, Esq., M.D., H. M.'s Indian Army, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—September 26th, at Bareilly, the wife of C M Armstrong, Esq, of a son.

BOILEAU—September 24th, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain Fran W Boileau, Brigade Major, of a daughter.

CLARKE—September 28th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr Joshua Clarke, of a daughter.

CUNLIFFE—September 22nd, at Anarkullie, Lahore, the wife of Mr Sam F Cunliffe, of a daughter.

LIGHTFOOT—September 25th, at 2, Theatre Road, the wife of H N Lightfoot, Esq, of a daughter.

NICHOLETTS—September 22rd, at Dalhousie, Bengal, the wife of Lieutenant R C Nicholetts, Cantonment Magistrate, Mooltan, of a daughter.

OGILVY—September 17th, at Mussoorie, the wife of John Ogilvy, Esq, M D, Surgeon Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

POPE—September 24th, at Bangalore, the wife of Rev Dr Pope, of a son.

SIMPSON—September 25th, at Agra, the wife of J Simpson, of a son.

TAYLOR—September 18th, at Ashburkham, Murree, the wife of Captain H H Taylor, 5th Fusiliers, of a daughter.

WOODCROFT—September 26th, at Jhansie, the wife of George Woodcroft, Merchant, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CARMICHAEL—DRUMMOND—At Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev W Spencer, M T Carmichael, late Captain, 92nd Highlanders, to Alice, second daughter of Colonel F W Drummond, Bengal Cavalry.

LEICESTER—DAVEY—September 16th, at Dacca, by the Rev C W Bell, Charles Alfred Leicester, Esq, of Noakhalee to Josephine Maria, eldest daughter of William Davey, Esq, Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate of Noakhalee.

SHERMAN—SHERMAN—September 26th, at St Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev H Pigot James, B A, Captain John Frederic Tayrton Sherman, Madras Staff Corps, to Emilie Isabella, daughter of the late Edward Melvil e Sherman, Esq.

TURB—SKARDON—September 25th, at St Ann's Church, Indore, Central India, by the Rev Hutton, Henry Herbert Cobb Esq, Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, to Mary Jessey, youngest daughter of the late George Brisco Skardon, Lieutenant, R N.

DEATHS.

AGABEG—September 26th, at No 12, Harrington Street, Calcutta, Claude Alexander, the beloved youngest son of Mr and Mrs A L Agabeg, aged 7 years 5 months and 8 days.

AVDALL—September 11th, at Calcutta, Elizabeth Hannah, the beloved wife of John Avdall, Esq, 33 years 1 month and 5 days.

AVDALL—September 19th, at Calcutta, C J Avdall, aged 32 years 1 month and 24 days.

MIDDLETON—September 25th, at Jubbulpore, after 57 days' illness, Nora Matilda, the beloved wife of F Beckford Middleton, Captain, M S C, 21st Regiment, M N I, aged 26 years.

ROSS—September 26th, at the transit camp, Sutna and Allahabad Stations, of malarious fever, Robert Matheson Ross, Esq, aged 32 years, 5 months, and 12 days.

SPENCE—September 19th, at Bangalore, aged 26 years 8 months and 29 days, Louisa Jane, wife of Store Sergeant Jas Spence, Ordnance Department.

From THIS DAY the *Bombay Gazette* will be sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for one year from October 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 45

Subscription for one year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1871.

WE hope that the Government of India will pay no attention to the cry that has been raised—in favour, of course, of our old familiar friends, "the widow and the orphan"—that grievous injustice may be done to some individuals if the Finance Minister's resolution, the best part of the whole scheme, to pay off £2,700,000 of the 5 per cent. loan at par be not abandoned. Small *bona fide* holders of Government paper usually have their securities lodged with Banks, and there can be no doubt that their interests, with regard to the necessity of an immediate application for the transfer of their paper to the new loan, have been carefully and promptly attended to. The notification we published three days ago, that applications for transfer in this country of paper held on account of people at home cannot be received unless the agents have power to sell, is now in some quarters resented as a fresh grievance. On a good deal of trust money invested in Indian securities the interest accruing from time to time is collected by agents here who are not empowered to sell, but it seems to be forgotten that the notification with regard to the conversion of the loan was issued simultaneously in England and in India, and that owners of property in the former country are quite capable of looking after their own interests without requiring the intervention of Indian agents to make applications for them.

THE *Times of India* tries to cast ridicule on the suggestion to which Mr. Crawford refers in his Annual Report—that what is wanted for Bombay is one vigorous administration in place of half a dozen departments, each of which is strong only in its power to give annoyance to the people—by associating with it the name of that well-known writer of letters to the newspapers—Mr. W. S., C.E. This many-sided gentleman, according to our contemporary, recommended long ago that the town and harbour of Bombay should have but one ruling body to manage their affairs; and, if indeed he gave this sensible advice—and we have no wish to dispute the palm with him—we can but express our surprise that the *Times of India* should be so ungrateful as to sneer at a plan for the better government of the city brought forward by a correspondent who has long been its oracle and patron. But, setting aside Mr. W. S., C.E., we imagine that to almost every man who has ever troubled himself to give a thought to public matters the idea must at some time or other have occurred that there is a great waste of force and money in the system which places the collection and expenditure of revenue in Bombay under a variety of conflicting jurisdictions, which everywhere in the island overlap and interfere with one another. We have a Municipality, a Harbour Board, a Collector of Land Tax, a Custom House for the receipt of imperial dues, and a Public Works Department with a little Custom House branch of its own which, under the fostering care of chiefs whose principal maxim of administration is that as much as possible should be screwed out of, and as little as possible done for, the trade of the place, stands a fair chance of soon rivalling its imperial brother. There is not one of all these institutions which works satisfactorily, and, as Mr. Crawford points out in his report, several highly paid officers with expensive establishments are by the present arrangements employed to do vexatiously and inefficiently duties which might be accomplished with ease and success by one controlling to the authority. There is nothing particularly new in the suggestion that administrative unity is a good thing for both the Government and the people. Mr. Lowe, at home, has done much to simplify and improve the collection of taxes by appointing the same man who collects the local, to collect the imperial, rates. To take a still more appropriate illustration of the advantages of centralising administrative authority in one strong hand, look at what the Metropolitan Board of Works has done for London since it was created—although its powers, unfortunately, are still far from being as full as they ought to be. This Corporation administers a revenue of three or four millions a year: it has sway over the whole metropolis and the river, with the exception of the City of London; and the drainage works and embankment of both shores of the Thames, which it has carried to completion, are undertakings compared with which all that has been done or is likely to be done in Bombay is mere child's play. Is it out of the question, then, to find men equal to the task of governing, and governing well, both the town and harbour of Bombay? The tendency of some of Mr. Campbell's reforms is to bring about in Calcutta such a change as we desire to see accomplished in this city—desire, but do not expect, for the maintenance of a multiplicity of useless and highly paid offices seems to be esteemed by many persons the principal object of the establishment of English rule in India.

NOT very long ago, each succeeding English mail brought out papers teeming with the disasters small-pox was making amongst the people, and full of warnings for the proper use of the only means as yet known to science to arrest or modify its progress. So great became the rage for vaccination that it was at one time feared the lymph depôts would never be able to bear the strain on them, and vaccinators, both public and private, began to tremble for the consequences to the yet unprotected of so very serious a contingency. To obtain sufficient supplies the expedient was resorted to of having agents watching at street corners, in the neighbourhood of the depôts, to waylay parents on their way with their children to be inspected, and who secured, by means of a bribe, for their employers the lymph the children's arms were laden with. Now, however, that excitement has subsided a good deal by the gradual lessening of the danger and the steady disappearance of the epidemic; but still the medical prints show that the public vaccinators are actively at work all over the country, and many rewards are being daily given for good and successful vaccination. The first great rush being over, the work has advanced steadily and surely, and thousands are availing themselves of the prophylactic, with which the name of Jenner will ever be associated, notwithstanding all the rampant nonsense preached by the anti-vaccinationists. Whilst such is the state of things in the mother-country, we are glad to find that the powers-that-be are alive to the advantages to be derived from vaccination in this Presidency, and the report on the subject to Government, just out, by Dr. Pinkerton, Superintendent General of Vaccination, shows that a very large amount of protection has been disseminated throughout the Mofussil population on this side of India. This report gives an elaborate and detailed account of the working of the Vaccination Department during the year 1870-71, and has appended to it also reports from the various Superintendents of Vaccination, Civil Surgeons, &c., each giving the details of the work done by his subordinates. Looking at the numbers it will be seen that a total number of 526,701 operations have been performed, including both the Army and Civil population of Bombay and its dependencies, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 1,70,051. This is rather a large item of expenditure; but, considering the good it does, the immunity it gives from a disease that has ever been looked on with loathing and horror in the East, the amount of human life it saves, and the sense of security and safety many receive by its means, it is not by any means ill spent. Examining the figures a little more in detail, we find that after all the cost of each successful vaccination amounts to just six annas, a sum that falls very far short of what the operation costs in England, and that sounds ridiculously small when compared with the advantages it confers. To gain this end, however, the report speaks of the great exertions that all concerned had to put forth; and nearly all agree that the result would be much more satisfactory were it not for the amount of apathy and prejudice they had to contend with. Now, obviating this is an object the Native Press might very well attain; and by doing so it would prove itself a true friend of progress and a benefactor indeed to the poor and the ignorant. Such a mission would sit more becomingly on its shoulders than the present bombastic nonsense it talks about the administration of the country, and the impertinent advice it is always ready to offer on matters far beyond its small ken.

Amongst the many writers on the Vernacular Press, there are not a few who possess no doubt, in themselves, both talent and philanthropy; and in no one way can they use either to better advantage than by opening the eyes of the poorer classes of their fellow-countrymen to the blind prejudice entertained by them against what they ought to hail as a blessing. Of the different castes vaccinated, the Hindoos far exceed all the others in numbers, they being 74·9 per cent. of the wh

THE ASSASSINATION OF Mr. NORMAN.

THE TRIAL AND SENTENCE OF THE MURDERER.

(*Englishman*, Sept. 29.)

In another column will be found the report of the trial of the murderer of the late Chief Justice, ending, as of course was anticipated, with a verdict of guilty and sentence of death, pronounced by Mr. Justice Paul.

Long before 11 A.M. the crowd at, and wending towards the Town Hall was immense, and when the Judge took his seat upon the Bench, there was neither sitting nor standing room in Court. The majority of the crowd were Europeans and Hindus; hardly a Mussalman was to be seen. The approaches to the Town Hall were fairly kept by the police, but the arrangements inside the building were anything but creditable to whomever was responsible for them. It must surely have been anticipated that there would be a large number of spectators on the day of trial; the capacity of the Town Hall to accommodate such could hardly have been a secret to anybody; yet no arrangements whatever appear to have been made to meet the contingency. It was with the utmost difficulty that the Bar could find seats; the attorneys found none, and even the jury were hustled and incommoded. The Commissioner of Police and the Sheriff sat on the Bench beside the Judge, and as they viewed the scene of confusion below them with calm indifference, we presume that they were not responsible for the disorder. The crier of the Court, usually so energetic, appeared paralyzed at the commotion, which possibly might have increased so as to hinder all hearing of the case, had not Mr. Superintendent Percy by a sudden inspiration got together a number of his myrmidons, and succeeded in drowning the unofficial uproar by a greater official noise. During one part of the proceedings it seemed as if a free fight were taking place at the back of the jury benches, as the sounds of a scuffle were so loud that it was impossible for reporters to hear counsel or witness. We are simply stating the fact—which must have appeared to all acquainted with the decorum of an English Court as unconnon and disgraceful in the extreme.

The prisoner was throughout most calm and collected, and cross-examined the witnesses with the same *nonchalance* which he displayed at the Coroner's inquest. On being asked if he had anything to urge why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him, he made a very quiet statement, that he had come to the Court with no intention of evil, had gone to Dhurrumtollah at 9 A.M. on the morning of 20th instant, where he had got a petition drawn up. He had with him a knife which he was taking into town to get a sheath for. On presenting the petition to the Chief Justice on His Honor's entering the Court, it was received so ungraciously that he got angry and lost his head and all recollection of what afterwards occurred. He received his sentence with all the calmness of one quite prepared for death. Mr. Justice Paul's address in delivering sentence was perhaps more intended for the ears of the public in Court than for those of the prisoner at the bar, who certainly could hardly have realised its force and eloquence in the translation conveyed to him by the Court Interpreter.

Our readers have the address before them this morning, and will no doubt form opinions, which may perhaps differ. The cheers which rang through the Court when sentence of death was pronounced may partly be excused, owing to the indignation which all naturally feel at the atrocious deed which led to the trial, but that they were sadly out of place must be allowed by all who can think calmly and collectedly for themselves.

The Judge paid the Calcutta police a delicate compliment in hinting that the dark secret which the prisoner wished to die with him—namely, the motive for the crime—would through their agency be soon made known. We wish that we could share in a similar hope. One of the chowkeydars who had sworn before the Coroner and Magistrate that he had been about the first to arrest the prisoner, seemed yesterday only able to recognise him by touching him, and finding that he had handcuffs on him. From this little incident and the success which the police have achieved in ferreting out the cause of this and some late murders, we should hesitate to apply to them Mr. Justice Paul's complimentary remark of—"Diligence directed by intelligence."

The following is the report of the trial:—

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PAUL.)

Mr. Graham, the Advocate-General, assisted by Mr. Wilkinson, Acting Standing Counsel, conducted the prosecution.

A special jury was empannelled to try the case, consisting of the following gentlemen:—E. Palmer, Foreman, E. Broughton, James Burnett, T. M. Rust, G. A. White, W. J. Cartoys, F. T. Brooks, A. H. Blechynden, A. L. Agabag Cowar Krishna Cowar, Beharry Lall Dhur, Redamohun Biswas.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty to the following indictment:—Whereas Abdullah, otherwise called Moulvie Sahib, had been committed to custody for trial before the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal by J. B. Roberts, Esq., a Magistrate and Coroner in and for the town of Calcutta, upon an inquisition holden on the 21st and 22nd days of September, in the year of our Lord 1871, on the body of the Hon. John Paxton Norman, and an instrument of charge.

This charge is as follows:—That the said Abdullah, otherwise called Moulvie Sahib, on the 20th of September, in the year of our Lord 1871, in Calcutta aforesaid, voluntarily caused the death of the Hon. John Paxton Norman by doing an act, or series of acts, that is to say, by stabbing the said Hon. John Paxton Norman in two places, that is to say, in the abdomen and the left shoulder, by a knife, with the intention of causing his death, and thereby the said Abdullah committed an offence and became punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Advocate-General said it was his painful duty to place the facts of the case before the jury, by simply stating what had occurred. He would not say much about the diabolical act. They would discover all minor matters, and decide this case as all others. On the morning on which the deed was done, the Chief Justice was coming up the steps, when he was observed by several to be rushed at by the prisoner at the bar, who plunged a knife into him. The Chief Justice received two wounds, one on the left shoulder and one in the abdomen, but he could not say which wound was first inflicted. Before receiving the second wound, the Chief Justice took up a brickbat and threw it at the prisoner at the bar. A punkah-coolie had then struck the prisoner with a bamboo and knocked him down. One or two chowkeydars had then closed with him, and he was bound and taken to the police. The Chief Justice was taken to Thacker, Spink, and Co.'s. The best medical advice was obtained, but about thirteen hours after, he died. There might possibly be discrepancies in the evidence, but there was no doubt that the prisoner at the bar had done this horrible act. He could not say whether the act was that of a fanatic or not, but that was quite immaterial for the purposes of trial. With these observations he would proceed to call witnesses. The prisoner, when at the police, had said that he had gone to the Town Hall to present a petition, but no one knew anything about the petition he referred to.

Baboo Moorally Dhur Sen.—My name is Moorally Dhur Sen. I am an attorney of the High Court. I recollect the morning of the 20th September. I was coming to the Court here, at a quarter past 11. I saw the Chief Justice. I was at the foot of the north entrance steps. On his arrival he went up the steps, stopped, and gave an order to his coachman. He entered the vestibule. I was about two yards behind him going up the steps. I saw the prisoner come rushing forward and strike him about the middle of his waist in front. I saw prisoner's right hand against Mr. Norman's person. As soon as he was struck he screamed, turned and ran down the steps. As he went down the steps I heard him say, "I'm killed." He ran to the east, near the road-way and beyond the portico. The prisoner followed him with the knife in his hand. I saw it then for the first time. After that Mr. Norman ran for some distance, and then caught hold of one of the posts to the south of the hall, the third one from the pillar. The prisoner followed, and held the knife at him as if to strike him again. The Chief Justice picked up some piece of brick and threw them at the prisoner. I did not hear him say anything. I cried, "Puckaro, puckaro!" He attempted to strike him again, but failed. A number of people tried to catch him, but he threatened to strike them, and they could not do so. A great number collected round the prisoner, and one of them struck him with a bamboo. He was struck down by the bamboo. He was caught hold of by several persons. Can't say who caught hold of him. The knife was in his hand when caught. It was taken by a chowkeydar. The knife produced is the one. I did not lose sight of him during the whole time. I have no doubt that the prisoner is the man. I saw one blow struck.

Prisoner—Where were you at the time when the Judge's gharry had not arrived?

Witness—I was on my way to the Town Hall.

Prisoner—Had I anything else in my hand?

Witness—I did not see anything else.

Witness to His Lordship—I think he came from one side to strike the blow.

Koodrutoolah—I am a punkah-walla in the Town Hall. On Wednesday week I was at the Town Hall when Judge Norman came. I saw him get out of his carriage when he came. I was under a tree. I came towards him. I stood near the door. I saw the prisoner was near me, and others were on the other side of the door. As the prisoner was standing by me I salaamed to the Judge. As the Judge turned his face, then the prisoner with both hands stabbed him in the back with a knife. As he raised the knife his hand struck my breast, as I was standing near. After he struck the sahib the sahib cried out and ran outside, and the prisoner ran after him. The sahib's jemadar tried to catch him, but the prisoner threatened him. I said, "He has killed my master." He tried to stab me. The punka-wallah tried to catch him. When he again attempted to stab the sahib, the sahib threw a brick. The prisoner then struck him in the abdomen. Fagoo struck prisoner with a bamboo, and he fell down. We then fell on him and caught him. Then the jemadar and chowkeydars went and caught him. When the blow was given in Justice Norman's back he was on the threshold. He was going straight in at the door. The prisoner was near the door of the guard, the staircase. I was standing at the door when Justice Norman came up the steps. When the Chief Justice got out of his carriage, giving orders to the coachman, this man (prisoner) ran at him and struck him with both hands at the entrance of the Court. Prisoner came from inside the building. He met Mr. Norman coming up the steps. I saw the knife. This is like it (produced).

Prisoner—From what side did the gharry come?

Witness—From this side.

Prisoner—Where did the gharry stop?

Witness—At the door.

Prisoner—There are three doors; at which of them did he stop?

Witness—At the east door.

Prisoner—At what hour?

Witness—Near 11.

Prisoner—Was there anything in my hand or anything on my person?

Witness—You had trowsers on and other clothes.

Prisoner—After I was struck with the bamboo did I fall down?

Witness—You did fall down.

Shaik Fagoo—I am a punkah-wallah in the High Court, chamber 1. I was at the Town Hall on the 20th September. I saw the Chief Justice arrive that morning. I was near the steps. I was waiting for him. On his arrival he spoke to his jemadar. After that the Chief Justice was coming up the steps. I saw the sahib run down, crying, "My life is gone," and some one running after him with a knife. I saw him. That is the man (pointing to the prisoner). A bamboo was lying there. I took it up and struck him on the waist. Before that I tried to seize him. He had a knife in his hand. He tried to stab me, but missed me. The sahib's blood fell on my clothes. Before I struck him with the bamboo the prisoner struck the sahib with a knife. He was near the wall outside the portico. I saw the sahib take up a brick and throw it at the prisoner before the stab. I saw the knife strike the sahib. After the sahib threw the brick at him he stabbed him. Then I struck prisoner, knocked him down, and he was arrested by me first, and the police afterwards.

Prisoner—Before the gharry arrived, where were you and where was I?

Witness—I was standing near you.

Prisoner—When the Chief Justice came up the steps, was there any one else there?

Witness—I did not see any one else.

Prisoner—Had I anything in my hand?

Witness—I did not see anything.

Prisoner—Did Justice Norman strike me with the brick before or after I struck him?

Witness—You struck the sahib after he threw the brick.

Prisoner—After I was struck with the bamboo did I fall or not?

Witness—You fell down.

Purboo Dobay, chowkeydar—I was on duty at the Town Hall on the 20th. I saw Justice Norman's gharry at 11 o'clock come up to the west of the Judge sahib's entrance. There was another gharry. I was moving that on. On this the Judge sahib screamed. It was then that my attention was first directed there. He had come out and gone down the steps. A man was chasing him with a knife. The prisoner is the man. Then I ran from there. The prisoner then struck the Judge another blow. He was outside when this blow was struck. He struck him in the abdomen. He did it with this knife. He was standing near the stone-posts. Then I went and caught him by his wrist, and he struck me on the wrist with his knife. I then caught him with both hands, threw him down, and got on him. I was assisted afterwards by two others. After this the sergeant sahib came. He was tied up with a rope and sent to the police. I took the knife and gave it to the sergeant. This is the knife.

Prisoner—Did you see me before the gharry came?

Witness—No.

Prisoner—Did Justice Norman strike me with a brick?

Witness—I did not observe it.

Prisoner—Did any one strike me with a bamboo?

Witness—As I caught you there was a great crowd. I only saw you, and had hold of you.

Witness to his Lordship—I saw the bamboo, but did not observe who struck. I did not see the bamboo descend. Two persons were on me.

Prisoner—Was I standing or fallen down when you caught me?

Witness—You were standing.

Prisoner—Did you throw me down?

Witness—I did.

W. Roach—I am inspector of police. I was on duty on Wednesday morning about 11 o'clock. I was about to enter my house, when I heard some one call puckaroo. I saw Chief Justice Norman running with his left hand on his stomach. He ran as far as the first lamp-post from under the portico. I did not see him inside the portico. He turned to the south. He stopped and picked up a brick and threw it at the prisoner at the bar. No one three others, two native constables, and last witness, and Fagoo punkah-bearer, were there. I ran towards Justice Norman. Before I could get up I saw two constables had hold of him, and the punkah-wallah standing by with a knife in his hand. I took it away, and ordered the man to be bound with a rope. I assisted Justice Norman into a palkee. As he got into the palkee he said, "I shall not live." I saw a wound on the left shoulder. I did not observe any other. I made prisoner over to the Commissioner of Police.

Prisoner—Did not the Judge strike me with a brick?

Witness—I saw it.

Prisoner—Did you see any one strike me with a bamboo?

Witness—I saw it lifted. I did not see it descend.

Prisoner—Did you see anybody throw me down?

Witness—Yes, two or three parawallahs.

Mr. Macrae—I am Clerk of the Crown. I recollect the morning when Justice Norman was stabbed. When I first saw him he was leaning on a post on the north side of the hall. I had him put into a palkee, and went with him to Thacker, Spink, and Co.'s. He had two wounds. After he was laid on the sofa, and his wounds attended to, I was left alone with him. He did not expressly say to me that he was about to die, but he gave me certain directions, from which I could only conclude that he thought he was mortally wounded. I saw he had very dangerous wounds. He voluntarily said to me, "I dashed a stone in his face, and prevented him from striking me a third time." He then said, "I did not know that I was stabbed when I got the first blow." I asked him a question, and he said, "No, he said nothing to me." I went with the palkee all the way.

To Prisoner—When I first came you were grappling on the ground with the constable. I did not see any bamboo used.

Mr. Lowe—I saw Mr. Justice Norman when he was put in the palkee. He said, "I shall not live. Don't bother me."

Dr. E. Palmer—I am a Surgeon in the Bengal Army. On 20th September I was called to Justice Norman. I met the palkee, and accompanied him to Thacker, Spink's. I found an incised wound in the middle of the abdomen large enough to admit two fingers. Also one on the back of left shoulder large enough to admit three fingers. I could not probe it with my finger. It took a direction downwards. Both were bleeding freely, and it was impossible to see at the time how much internal injury had taken place. I should say they were inflicted by a sharp knife, like the one produced. They were both mortal wounds. Dr. Fayrer examined them immediately after. Dr. Chevers and Dr. Ewart and several other medical men came during the day. As the day advanced it became evident from the symptoms developed that some vital internal organ had been injured. They went on increasing until death took place on Thursday morning. By this wound in the left side I could have introduced my finger. It showed several folds of intestines had been severed, quite through to the back bone. The other had entered about the 4th rib and cut through the 8th rib. The immediate causes of death were the severe shock and the bleeding which had taken place in the abdominal cavity.

Mr. Percy—I am Superintendent of the Reserve Force. Prisoner was taken to police on Wednesday. The knife produced was brought with the prisoner. On the morning of the 21st I went to the lock-up. Mr. Younan and Mr. Lamb were there. We asked him about the key which he said he had picked up. He said that the knife produced had been given to him, and that morning he had taken it out to get a sheath made, and went to present a petition to Justice Norman. This was the third time.

Dr. Woodford—I heard Dr. Palmer's evidence. I made the *post mortem*. I found two stab wounds, one on the left shoulder, and a mortal one; the second in the abdomen, dividing some of the intestines. I think they were the cause of death.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The Prisoner—I came with no other intention but to present a petition. I came to Dhurrumtollah, and had one written for me. The knife I brought out to get a sheath for it. I came and presented the petition. He did not take it. After that I had not my senses about me. This is all I have to say.

His Lordship, in summing up the evidence, said that the jury had already been informed by the learned Advocate-General of the facts of the case, which were clear. In coming to a conclusion, they must first of all look at the broad and admitted facts of the case. The only point they had to direct their attention to was to see whether the prisoner at the bar was the man who had stabbed the Chief Justice, and on that head they had the evidence of several witnesses. The first witness said that he saw the prisoner come forward and strike Justice Norman, who said, "I'm killed." Others corroborated the statement made by that witness, although the evidence did not agree as to the precise places in which the wounds were inflicted. Could they have the slightest doubt that the prisoner at the bar was the man who had inflicted the stab? He was taken red-handed at the act. The facts were clear, and he doubted not that they would convict the prisoner at the bar.

The Jury after a very short deliberation returned a verdict of guilty, and

His Lordship, in passing sentence of death, said—Prisoner at the bar, you have been most righteously convicted of the barbarous and atrocious murder of one of the most noble and guileless of men, and it is my imperative duty to declare that you expiate this abominable and dastardly offence by the forfeiture of your own life. Modern civilization and generous sympathy for the noblest of God's works—man, have in these enlightened times shorn the gallows of the accompaniments which in former times and darker ages attended the execution of ruffianly and hardened criminals. Doubtless in the country which gave you birth, and which nurtured you in your wickedness, and planted those satanical ideas in your mind, you would have met the sentence of death with every circumstance of aggravation and torment. You have been asked if you have anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed on you. You have remained resolutely mute. And you will not divulge the motives which urged you on in your career of wickedness, culminating in assassination. You are determined that the motive, whether it emanates from private personal revenge, or is the result of the instigation of others, or it is the effect of vain suit of the insidious which preyed on your mind, shall not be divulged by you, and that your dark secret shall die with you. An opportunity was afforded you to speak in order that you might make some sign of contrition, some symptom of repentance of the foul murder of which you have been guilty, but you have allowed this opportunity to pass by with an unbroken and remorseless silence. The pages of history which will chronicle agonising details of this foul murder will be ever read with horror and dismay. But in the absence of your recorded revelation, it will fail to afford those who have outlived this terrible tragedy, and their successors, any exact knowledge of the impulses that operate on a wicked mind, and of the workings of a depraved heart or, of the causes which at times reduce men like you to the level of the brute creation. The time may come when this mystery will be brought to light, and we must all hope that diligence directed by intelligence will in time result in unravelling the dark history of your life, and the motive of this last atrocity. If you have committed this foul deed from mere personal revenge you will have to die for the gratification of a moment. If you are the hired assassin of others you will feel during the short time you have now to live how desolate and dismal is your condition. Deserted by all those who prompted you, you will realise the idea that those for whose benefit you may have committed this crime are anxiously looking forward for your death, in order that their secret and their lives may be safe, and you will be satisfied ere you die that your name will be a term of derision even amongst your instigators, and will be execrated by all mankind. It has been stated that if the judicial office had been better protected, this melancholy event would not have taken place. That probably would have been so. But it is a matter of great gratification to the people of Calcutta to feel that the Judges have been so long respected that not one single insult has been put upon them, and the generous sympathy which attended the unfortunate Chief Justice when you assassinated him, and the universal respect which followed him to the grave, is a sure and certain sign of the good feeling of the community at large towards those who sit on this bench. The time, however, has come that for exceptional cases like yours a proper remedy should be adopted—that the lives of honourable men should not be at the mercy of dastardly wretches like you—and it is to be hoped that some strong measures will be adopted by Government to cleanse our beautiful city of such vermin as you are—that some means will be adopted to drive out of this fair city persons who have no ostensible means of livelihood, who under the garb of some pretended grievance take refuge in holy places. You have taken the life of a man highly esteemed by us all; you have inflicted on society a grievous wrong; you have made the joyous household of the departed desolate; and you have rendered the dear companion of his life, equally esteemed by us all, wretched and inconsolable. If ever a man deserved to pass his advancing years in peace and tranquillity, and to descend to his grave with grey hairs and in the fulness of time, that man was prominently our most excellent, our manly-hearted, our most amiable, but most unfortunate companion on this bench—the late Chief Justice Norman. For the life you have ruthlessly and savagely taken you must forfeit your own and be prepared to die. You are sentenced to death. You are to be taken from this place to the place from whence you came, and thence you are to be conducted to the place of execution, and there to be hanged by the neck till you are dead.

SUGGESTION FOR A MEMORIAL TO THE LATE Mr. NORMAN.

A correspondent writes as follows to the *Englishman*:—

As I believe that there is a general desire to raise some kind of public memorial (independently of the monument to be erected by Government in the Cathedral) to the late Chief Justice, as an expression of the common sorrow for his loss which is shared alike by all classes of the community, I venture to suggest a mode in which practical effect might be given to that desire, and which would probably be satisfactory to very many of those who cherish the late Mr. Norman's memory and lament his fate. I think it must have occurred to all who followed him to the grave how much more impressive the funeral would have been, and how much more of order would have been maintained in the burial-ground, had there been a chapel where the coffin could have been placed, and the mourners assembled to hear the solemn service read; and others, I know, have felt the same want when attending the funerals of relatives and friends at the Park Street Cemetery. My proposal is, therefore, that a "Norman Memorial Chapel" be erected in the Park Street burial ground, as a fitting tribute to the memory of the late Chief Justice, and (if the question meets general approval) that a committee be formed for the purpose of carrying it out and receiving subscriptions, &c.

HOW THE ASSASSIN IS LOOKED UPON BY ENLIGHTENED MAHOMEDANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN MIRROR."

SIR,—We are extremely sorry at and deeply regret the loss of the Honourable Chief Justice, Mr. Norman. His untimely death and in a most lamentable way has caused the deepest grief amongst all classes. His generosity and kind-heartedness were almost proverbial. He was an upright and wise Judge, and would always show much anxiety to do justice. He used to receive native visitors with every mark of civility and attention, and would talk with them in cheerful spirits. Such unreserved behaviour had won for him in a very high degree the personal love and respect of both Europeans and natives of all ranks and positions. He was the friend of all classes. The public were so far aware of his amiable character and charitable spirit that one could have hardly been persuaded to believe, before the villainous and sudden attack was made on him, the following passage in the *Punjabi Beast*, that he had a personal enemy in this wide world. Even we, for instance, heartily laughed at the man who first brought us the sad intelligence and took him to be out of his humour, but repeated corroborating news soon flashed upon us like thunderbolts, and threw us in return out of our humour.

During the last few months His Lordship, in addition to his most burdensome duties of the Court, was engaged in the arduous task of re-organizing the Calcutta and Hooghly Madrassahs.

He laboured hard to promote the welfare of the Mahomedans of this country, and took great delight in doing so. It seemed to us that he had actually some compassion for the unfortunate Mahomedans, and the latter fully appreciated the value of the interest taken in their cause by so eminent and influential an official, and reckoned themselves fortunate in securing his favour. While he was thus befriending the poor Mahomedans and was trying hard to lend every assistance, while he had yet half done his work and his aid and directions were most needed for the welfare of our helpless community; what a heart-rending and deplorable thing it is that he should fall a victim at the hand of a cursed assassin and should meet with so cruel a fate. The wretch is supposed to be a Mahomedan, but, Mr. Editor, let us deny the ruffian that noble title. One cannot be a Mahomedan in any sense of the word who deprives the Mahomedans of their benefactor. He is the worst enemy of the whole community; and Mahomedan law would at once order him to be empaled without much ceremony.

Whoever he may be, by thus taking the unfortunate Mahomedan community has lost a noble patron and a sincere friend in the person of the Honourable Chief Justice, Mr. Norman. The loss is most grievously felt by the Mahomedans, and we hope they will take some prompt measures to express their gratitude and respect to their late noble and generous benefactor's memory.—We are, &c.,

Z. D. HASSAN, a Mahomedan.

Calcutta, the 22nd September 1871.

A reward of Rs. 3,000 has been offered by the Commissioner of Police for information which shall, in his opinion, clearly prove the motives which led to the murder of the Hon. the late Chief Justice, and shall also enable the Commissioner of Police satisfactorily to trace the connections, associates, and antecedents of the assassin. It is also notified that any person affording useful information will be liberally rewarded.—*Englishman*.

An interesting paper has been placed in our hands which confirm in some measure what we said the other day regarding the lithographed facsimile of the Koran found in the late Mr. Norman. It is from the pen of a young native lady, and manifests a depth of feeling which is really touching. How tenderly she bewails the death of the lamented Chief Justice, and condoles with the unfortunate widow, will appear from the following passages translated by us:—"I cannot say how much my heart was distressed at the death of the esteemed Justice Norman Saheb. Alas! he has sacrificed his life in serving our country. What can be more distressing than the fact that a member of that very community has murdered him with a cruel hand for whose welfare he always exerted himself ..... The heart breaks as we think of the inconsolable sorrow of Mrs. Norman; it is impossible to repress tears. We deeply sympathize with her, and pray the merciful God to give her such strength of faith as may enable her to pass safely through the remainder of her life."—*Indian Mirror*.

BOMBAY.

THE "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE" for October, containing the alterations in the G. I. P. Railway passenger time tables, which came into operation yesterday, will be published at the *Bombay Gazette* office to-day.

COUNTY JAIL.—There were in all 270 prisoners in the County Jail on Saturday.

RAIN AT RAJCOTE.—The fall of rain in Rajcote up to the 23rd September amounted to 20 inches, and more was much wanted.

SIND NEWS.—The Commissioner in Sind reports to Government that there was no political intelligence to report for the week from the 16th to 23rd ult.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—Last week a number of Municipal cases were disposed of in the Fort Police Court, and the total of the fines inflicted therein amounted to Rs. 84.

GAMBLING.—Six Hindoos were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday with gaming with dice and money on a public thoroughfare, and were fined five rupees each.

POLICE COURTS.—Mr. R. H. Showell, Second Magistrate of Police, retires from the service to-day, and the newly-appointed Second Magistrate, Mr. C. Cooper, will assume charge of his office.

DEFAMATION.—The other day a Hindoo named Mooljee Dyal appeared before the Senior Magistrate and obtained a summons against one Bhimjee Rowjee, who was charged with defamation.

THE LATE Mr. CURSONDAS MOOLJEE.—A fund has been raised in Kattywar to commemorate the memory of the late Mr. Cursondas Mooljee, and already about Rs. 1,000 have been subscribed.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday committed two Chinamen for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing 110 dollars, Rs. 73 in cash, and a gold ring, belonging to a Chinaman.

VAGRANCY ACT.—James Westwater and Phillip Charles, Europeans, were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday with being vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and were sent to the work-house under the Vagrancy Act.

THE ALLEGED CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST A DEPUTY POST MASTER.—Mr. Vithuldas, the deputy postmaster of Limree, who was suspended on a charge of bribery, has been tried before a magistrate at Rajcote, and there being no sufficient evidence to establish the charge, he was acquitted.

FALSE PRETENCES.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Lilladhur Chuttoorbhooj and Mukkun Vullub were charged with obtaining by false pretences two gold ornaments, value Rs. 50, the property of Moorarjee Gocouldas. They were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months each.

ROBBERY AT POONA.—Last week the Bombay police arrested two Hindoos, Mahadeo Vithul and Damodhur Narayen, on a charge of theft of certain articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 from the house of one Anunta Pandoorung, who resides in the Joonere talooka, of the Poona collectorate. The accused will be forwarded to Poona for trial.

COLABA COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the above collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th September, we see that the fall of rain had been sufficient and the crops generally were in good condition. In the talooka Penn, however, the crops were reported to be inferior. The state of public health was good, with the exception in the Penn, Roha, and Mangaum talookas, where fever prevailed slightly.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—Dr. Howlett, Coroner, held an inquest on Friday at Chowpatty on the body of one Narayen Rajaram. It appears that on Friday morning the deceased had gone into a room where firewood was stacked to get some fuel. Immediately afterwards his wife heard him call out that he had been bitten by a snake. She ran to him and saw that a snake—a cobra, about three feet long—had caught hold of one of his fingers, and as he pulled his hand away, the snake came with it. When it perceived her, it let the finger go and hid itself. When the man got into the open air his arm and hand began to swell. His wife applied some native medicine to the wound, which was bleeding; but the deceased became insensible and died in about an hour after he had received the bite. The jury found a verdict in accordance with these facts.

ARMY FIELD SIGNALLING PRACTICE AT POONA.—The efficiency of the instructed party of the Army Field Signallers in Poona, was well tested last Wednesday evening by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; the country selected for the purpose was the hill of Chuttoor Sing, near Gunnesh Khind, and one of the groups of hills beyond Kirkee known as "The Sisters," situated from Chuttoor Sing, as the crow flies, about eight miles. The questions were made by Sir Augustus Spencer from the heights of Chuttoor Sing and were received and delivered instantaneously in a most satisfactory manner. Binoculars and telescopes were, of course, indispensable.—*Poona Observer*, Sept. 30.

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—On Thursday afternoon, we were blessed with a good fall of elephanta rain, accompanied with thunder and storm, which commenced about three o'clock, and continued nearly a quarter of an hour. The storm was very heavy and has caused damage to many trees and chuppered houses. Yesterday afternoon was very warm, though heavy clouds had gathered, bearing every appearance of a heavy downpour, which, however, soon cleared up. In the evening lightning was visible in the west direction and clouds were seen here and there, and we had a fall of rain. Thursday's rain will do a great deal of good to the crops that were about to be dried up, and we have no doubt we shall have some rain in the course of a day or two. Heavy rain appears to have fallen on the Ghauts, but the water at the Sir Jamsetjee's bund has not been much increased.—*Ibid.*

SUSPENSION OF THE NAZIR OF THE POONA COURT.—We regret to hear that the Nazir of the Poona District Court, Mr. Suddanund Wissonathjee, appears to have been suspended from office by R. H. Pinhey, Esq., the Judge of Poona. We are not in a position to state why he was suspended, and on what account, all sorts of ugly rumours are prevalent in the city, but we cannot vouch for their truthfulness. The suspended Nazir, it is said, has disappeared since Tuesday last, and his people are in search of his whereabouts. The Nazir, we believe, has been in the Government employ for the last thirty-five years; he was Deputy Nazir for many years and was subsequently appointed to his present post by the Hon. J. Gibbs. Since holding these posts we have never heard that he has fallen into the displeasure of any of his superior officers, but has always maintained a good reputation, and was well spoken of by his superiors. We have every reason to believe that the present Judge of Poona, who suspended him from office, may have done so to make enquiries into any allegation that may have been brought against him and thus to give him the opportunity of clearing himself.—*Ibid.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Tanjore, 2,215 tons, and 400 h. p., Captain A. H. Johnson, sailed on Saturday for Aden and Suez, with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Captain and Mrs. Carmichael.
For Suez—M. E. A Hobson.
For Aden—Mr. Quayle.

HIGH COURT.—2ND OCTOBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES

583-69—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Vizbhoocandass Hurrybhoy *v* Cruttanao Wassoodew—Manisty and Fletcher—Part heard

352-70—Aclan[illegible], Prentis, and Bishop—Cullandass *v* Kessoram Toolseydass Kursondass—Rimington, Hore, and Langley

326-70—Leathes and Crawford—Postonjee Furdoonjee and others *v* Cowasjee Nowrojee and others—Manisty and Fletcher

569-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Runchordass Toolseydass *v* Natha Judowjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile

660-70—C Tyabjee—Mathooradass Soorjee *v* The Agra Bank, Limited—No appearance

456-70—C Tyabjee—Lalla Kutchru, &c., *v* Mrs Mary Ann Thomas—Mr Payne

299-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Luckmidass Narrondass *v* Moorar Poonja—Rimington, Hore, and Langley

194-70—Shamra Pandurang—Purshotam Sama Senoy *v* Wassoodew Crustna Senoy—Jefferson and Dayal

662-68—C Tyabjee—Khadjee Hormujee *v* Brijvullubdass Jugjeevundass—Dallas and Lynch

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY)

FOR JUDGMENT

1-69—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Sha Jaitha Bhoga *v* Narrain Juggonath—C Tyabjee

478-69—C Tyabjee—Shaik Mahomed bin Mahomed *v* Memon Sullamon Thera and others—Thacker and Chalk.

LONG CAUSES

657-70—Dr Dallas (for Pauper) Peter deSouza *v* Joseph deCosta—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

687-70—Khunderao Morojee—Casseram Ramjee *v* Crustnarao Ragoonathjee—Shivarao Pandurang

924-70—Jawahir Shah—Sayed Emamudin bin and others *v* Mahanjee Nanjee—Aslend, Prentis, and Bishop.

545-70—J Cleary—Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Lella and others *v* The Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited—Manisty and Fletcher

677-70—Leathes and Crawford—The Bombay Gas Company *v* Cursondass Nensee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile

---

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Fort.		Colaba.		Byculla.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Sept. 24th, Sunday	0	2	0	11	0	10
" 25th, Monday	0	22	0	33	0	33
" 26th, Tuesday	0	0	0	15	0	0
" 27th, Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 28th, Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 29th, Friday	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 30th, Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	0
For the week	0	24	0	26	0	43
Previously registered	39	96	37	4	46	77
Grand Total	40	20	37	30	47	20

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE BACKIA LEITCHNY, 560 tons, Captain C. S. Warwick, arrived on the 30th instant from the Mauritius with a cargo of sugar.

THE S. S. ETHIOPIA, Captain A. Scott, arrived on the 29th instant from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Jackson, Mr. Begbie, Mr. Mundas, Captain and Mrs. Wood, Lieutenant-Colonel Beville, Mr. Galway, two Misses Wilkins, Mr. Stanbow, Mr. Treacher, and fifty deck passengers.

THE S. S. PERSIA, 765 tons, Captain G. Merello, sailed yesterday for Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 2,595 bales of cotton, 126 packages coffee, 174½ cwts. of coir yarn, 205 cwts. of galls, and the following passengers:—

For Suez—Mr Abdoolla bin Esha, and Mr Carl Bartling.
For Genoa—Lieutenant Fed er.
For Naples—Mrs Close and two children, Mr and Mrs Geo H Dick and infant, and twenty-nine deck passengers.

THE following passengers sailed from Madras on the 28th September by the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Deccan:—

From Madras to Southampton—Mr Digby Roberts, Mrs Marden, two children, two infants and European servant, Mrs Roberts' 2 children, infant and native servant.
For King George's Sound—Mr H Hethering on.
For Galle—Messrs McCrory, Wales, and Fink, Mr. Dance, and two Messrs Knell.

CANAL STEAMERS.

THE S. S. EARL KING, which arrived here from London on the 29th ult., has made the fastest passage on that route yet recorded. She left London on the 1st instant, and the voyage has thus occupied little more than 28 days. — The Alonzo, from Liverpool, which left a week before the Earl King, was at Suez on the 18th ult., and may be expected here daily. — The Yeddo, a new steamer, has come to grief, having broken the fans of her propeller, so that she had to put into Grimsby to dock. — The Bivouac, Strathclyde, and Orlando, left home on the 13th, 21st, and 25th ult. respectively. — The Parana has been taken off the berth, and it was reported that the European, a steamer carrying 14,000 bales, would load for Japan. — The Ispahan will leave on the 7th October, and the Redewater about the same date. — The Stephensons, loading railway material at Liverpool, will sail early in October. — The P. & O. Co. advertise their new steamer Mirzapore, 3,763 tons, to leave Southampton 24th October, and Suez on the 15th Nov. — The North Tyne, 1,200 tons, and Leith, 1,700 tons, are to leave in October; and the Bengalese, 1,500 tons, and Nebraska, 2,200 tons, in November. Messrs. George Smith and Sons, of Glasgow, are building four new steamers of 1,800 tons for their "City line" adapted to the Bombay trade, with superior passenger accommodation.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				OCTOBER,	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	Ft.	In.		H.	M.	Ft.	In.
1	14 m	6	1	Monday... 2	7	15 m	4	7
1	59 a	5	6		7	25 a	6	6
2	49 m	5	6	Tuesday.. 3	7	48 m	3	7
2	38 a	4	5		7	56 a	5	10

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

(*Englishman*, September 29.)

THE following arrangements have been made in connection with the Lushai Expedition :—The three officers appointed to go with the Coolie Corps of the Cachar column are—Major Moore, Captain Anderson and Captain Bidhyat Ali. With the Chittagong column there will be Major G. A. Brown, Captain Crobam, and another officer not yet named. The representatives of the Commissariat Department will be—with the Cachar column, Colonel Davidson and Captain Marriott, and with the Chittagong column, Colonel Mackenzie and Captain Case. Of these, Captain Marriott has already left for Cachar with a hundred coolies and stores, and Captain Case has left for Chittagong. Major Brown, with more stores and coolies, will leave in the Undaunted on the 2nd or 3rd proximo, and Captain Crobam, of the 22nd Regiment, lately appointed to the Coolie Corps, will start about the middle of October. The last batch of coolies will go in the beginning of November under charge of the third officer (not yet nominated) appointed to the Chittagong column. The total number of coolies for each column will be two thousand, and the corps for the Chittagong column will go by the Sundarbands, striking across by Sandip. The coolies will go by sea, the troops by inland steamers and flats, which we understand the Government has agreed to hire at the rate of Rs. 500 per diem, all the Government steamers being engaged.

The troops destined for the expedition are—with the Cachar column, the 42nd and 44th Regiments, the 22nd Punjab N. I., a company of Sappers, and half a battery (consisting of four guns) of the Peshawur Mountain Train. With the Chittagong column there will be the 2nd and 4th Ghurkas, the 27th Punjab Native Infantry, a company of Sappers, and half a battery of the Peshawar Mountain Train. The Artillery goes without mules, as the guns are to be carried on elephants. A hundred elephants for carriage will accompany each column.

The detachment of the 22nd Regiment at Barrackpur will furnish as many men as are required to make up (with the men to be picked up *en route*) at the headquarters at Dacca) the full complement of the brigade. They will embark at Calcutta with one of the companies of Sappers, go up to Dacca, where they will be joined by the rest of the 22nd, and go on to Chattak. There a steamer will probably be obtained by Government, failing which they will have to go in country boats. We have not heard what regiment is to replace the 22nd at Barrackpur.

According to present arrangements, the columns are to be in readiness to move by the 20th of November, and operations will probably commence in the first week of December. Provisions are, we believe, being made for three months in the field and two months' marching. There will probably be a good deal of soldiering to be gone through, and, provided that the health of the troops does not suffer, the experience gained will be most valuable. The camp-following is to be strictly limited, each officer being allowed only one servant, one coolie, to carry the authorised twenty seers of luggage, one syce and a grass-cutter to every two officers. The twenty seers of luggage allowed must, we understand, including *everything*, so that tents and luxuries of every kind will be evidently out of the question. Staff Officers are, we are told, to be allowed an extra half-mannd of luggage, and General and Commanding Officers, one maund.

(*Pioneer*, Sept. 30.)

WE understand that orders have been received by the Executive Commissariat Department at this station to engage two hundred coolies for the Lushai expedition. These men are to be employed in carrying doolies, litters, ammunition, and in the making of roads, cutting jungle, bringing in wood for fuel, and all the minor duties of the soldier, so as to save the fighting men as far as possible. The terms are not only to our mind liberal, but munificent, viz., chowdries of 100 men to receive Rs. 12 per mensem, mates of 25 men Rs. 10, and each coolie Rs. 8. Any who desire it will be given advances through the chowdries, all such advances to be recovered at the rate of one month's pay in three monthly instalments. Each coolie will be allowed to remit the whole of his pay to his family at par, if he desires to do so. A *dao*, or *kookrie*, will be issued to each coolie by Government, also one blanket, pair of shoes, a flannel jacket and a metal badge with his number. From the date of leaving Calcutta to date of return, each man will be provided with free rations by the Commissariat on the scale of public establishments. The men are all to be inspected and passed by a medical officer, and are not to be under 20 or over 40 years of age. The loads are to be limited to 25 seers per man, exclusive of his own clothes, food, &c., &c. The engagement to be for eight months, and all those invalided will be sent back to their homes at the expense of Government, on full pay up to the date of arrival at Calcutta. The Government is certainly not "going to spoil the ship for a pennyworth of tar," and if the rest of the arrangements are carried out on the same scale (of which however we approve), there will be a neat little bill for Sir Richard Temple to settle in his next Budget.

THE MADRAS RELIEFS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF MADRAS has caused the subjoined arrangements to be made in connection with the relief of troops during the present season. Any alterations in the dates of departure caused by the Marine Department will be communicated hereafter :—

BRITISH CAVALRY.

16th Lancers.—March from Bangalore on the 21st Nov 1871 (40 days including halts) and arrive at Secunderabad on or about the 4th Jan 1872.

18th Hussars.—Will march from Secunderabad on the 25th Nov 1871 (40 days including halts) and arrive at Bangalore on or about the 12th Jan 1872.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A Bat D Brig[2].—March from Kamptee on the 15th Dec via Meanul (41 days including halts) and arrive at Secunderabad on or about the 24th Jan 1872.

B Bat D Brig[2].—Will march from Bellary on the 2nd Dec 1871 (25 days including halts) and arrive at Bangalore on the 26th idem.

N B—These two Batteries will march fully equipped with horses and guns.

No. 1 Bat, 5th Brig—By rail from Madras on the 15th Nov 1871, embark in the Coasting Steamer at Beypore on the 17th Nov, land at Cannanore on the 18th idem, under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Centre district.

No 2 Bat, 5th Brig—Will embark at Madras in the Contract Mail Steamer on the 2nd Dec 1871, and land at Rangoon on the 10th idem.

No. 3 B 4, 5th Brig—To be brought from Torghoo to embark at Rangoon on 20th Nov 1871, under the orders of the Officer Commanding Pegu Division, so that they may land at Calcutta on or before the 7th Dec, and thence proceed to Darjeeling, under the orders of the Brigr Genl Commanding the Presidency District.

No. 4 Bat, 5th Brig.—To be despatched from Rangoon on the 14th of Oct. 1871, relieve No. 3 Bat 5th Brig, under the orders of the Officer Commanding Pegu Division.

No. 5 Bat, 5th Brig.—Embark in the Contract Mail Steamer at Rangoon about the 11th Jan. 1872, land at Madras on the 19th idem, and proceed at once by rail into camp at Arcanum, leave Arcanum by rail to Chiksagoor on the 22nd Jan, and march from the Kistna river on the 24th idem via Mucktool (15 days including halts) and arrive at Secunderabad 7th Feb. 1872. The movements of this Battery, on arrival at Madras, will be carried out under the orders of the Officer Commanding Centre District in communication with the Officers Commanding Ceded Districts and Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

No. 6 Bat, 5th Brig.—Embark at Madras in the Contract Mail Steamer on the 30th Dec. 1871, and land at Rangoon on the 7th Jan 1872.

No 7 Bat, 5th Brig—Leave Bellary by rail on the 1st Dec, and arrive at Fort St George on the 2nd idem : to occupy the barracks vacated by No 2-5th Brig. The Officer Commanding Ceded Districts will move this Battery in communication with the Officer Commanding Centre District ; in reference to the embarkation of the No 2 Bat 5th Brigade.

E Bat, 20th Brig—March from Cannanore on the 18th Nov., fully equipped with horses and guns via Parumbuddy, passing Seringapatam, 25 days with halts, and arrive at Bangalore about the 10th Dec.

D Bat, 23rd Brig—March from Bangalore, fully equipped with horses and guns, on the 6th Nov 1871, 25 days with halts, arrive at Bellary on the 30th idem.

No 7 Bat, 6th Brig.—March from Secunderabad on the 8th Feb 1872 to Chiksagoor, south bank of the Kistna river, 15 days with halts, 22nd Feb, take the rail on the 23rd, arrive at Madras on the 24th Feb, and march to the Mount the same evening.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

22nd Fusiliers.—The Head Quarters and two companies from Thayetmoo and two companies from Tonghoo to be brought down to Rangoon, under orders from the Officer Commanding Pegu Division, in readiness to embark in the Steam Transport No. 2 on or about the 29th Jan. 1872, and land at Madras on or about the 3rd Feb. 1872 The remaining companies from Thayetmoo and Tonghoo to be brought down to Rangoon in readiness to embark in the Steam Transport No. 1 on or about the 11th Feb., and land at Madras about the 16th idem.

45th Regt.—Four companies to embark at Madras in the Steam Transport No. 1 on her first voyage about the 15th Jan. 1872, land at Rangoon about the 26th idem. Two companies will be despatched to Thayetmo, and two companies to Tonghoo, under the orders of the Officer Commanding Pegu Division. The Head Quarters and 4 companies will embark in the Steam Transport No. 1, be moved about the 2nd Feb., land at Rangoon about the 7th idem. The Head Quarters and 2 companies will be despatched to Thayetmoo and 2 companies to Tonghoo under the orders of the Officer Commanding Pegu Division.

N. B.—Should there not be sufficient accommodation in this Transport for the whole of the Head Quarters Wing, the remainder will be sent by the Coasting Mail Steamer in Feb., or other opportunity as may be decided at the time.

44th Foot.—Will arrive at Bombay in H. M.'s Troopship Malabar on the 1st Nov. 1871, move by rail to Nagpore, halting at Bhoralee and Akola, under the orders of the Brigr Gen Commanding Bombay District, in communication with the Officer Commanding Nagpore, and march from Nagpore to Kamptee.

48th Foot.—Will arrive at Bombay in H. M.'s Troopship Malabar on the 1st April 1872, and move by rail to Bellary (halting at Poona and the Kistna River under the orders of the Brigr Gen. Commanding Bombay District, in communication with the Officer Commanding Ceded Districts. The latter officer will arrange for camps and carriages, &c., at the Kistna river.

79th Highlanders.—Will move by rail from Nagpore under instructions which will be communicated to the Officer Commanding Nagpore Force, being the Qr. Mr. Gen of the Bombay Army, re-embark at Bombay in H. M.'s Troopship Jumna on the 1st Oct. 1871, under the orders of the Brig. Gen. Commanding Bombay District.

34th Regt.—Head Quarters and Right Wing move by rail from Bellary on the 22nd Nov. to Chiksagoor on the south bank of the Kistna river, cross the river the same day to Kistna Station, and take the rail again the following day for Bombay (halting at Poona) to embark for Aden in H. M.'s Troopship Serapis on the 27th Nov. under the orders of the Brigr. Gen Commanding Bombay District. Left Wing move from Bellary on the 23rd Nov. as above.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Regt N I—Head Quarters and First Wing.—Leave Nagpore by rail on the 14th Jan 1872, (halting at Akola, Equipoora, Kistna River, Ghooty) arrive at Camp Arcanum, on the 18th idem, and embark at Madras under the orders of the Officer commanding Centre District in the Steam Transport No 2 about the 20th Jan 1872, land at Rangoon on the 25th, and proceed to Thayetmoo under the orders of the Officer Commanding Pegu Division.

Second Wing leave Nagpore by rail on the 30th Jan., arrive at Arconum on 3rd Feb, and embark at Madras in the Steam Transport No. 2 about the 7th Feb, land at Rangoon on the 12th idem, and proceed to Theyetmoo as abo e.

10th Regiment N I.—Head Quarters and First Wing march from Dorundah to Calcutta, and embark about the 20th Dec for Rangoon under the orders of the Brigr Gen Commanding Presidency Division, Calcutta. On landing at Rangoon they will be despatched to Tonghoo, under the orders of the Officer Commanding Pegu Division.

Second Wing march from Dorundah on being relieved by Wing of 33rd Regt N I, and embark at Calcutta for Rangoon, Tonghoo as above.

12th Regiment N I.—Head Quarters and 5 companies to be brought down from Tonghoo, under the orders of the Officer Commanding Pegu Division, in readiness to embark at Rangoon in the Steam Transport No. 1 about the 22nd Jan, 1872, land at Bimlipatam on the 26th idem, and march to Vizianagram under the orders of the Officer Commanding Northern District.

Remaining companies to be brought to Rangoon and embark in the Contract Mail Steamer on the 7th March under the orders of the Officer Commanding Pegu Division, land at Bimlipatam 13th idem, and march to Vizianagram as above.

27th Regt N I.—Head Quarters and Wing leave Bangalore by rail on or about the 19th Feb 1872 embark at Madras in the Steam Transport No. 1 on the 20th idem, land at Moulmein 26th idem.

Second Wing leave Bangalore by rail on 24th Feb. 1872, embark at Madras 25th idem in the Steam Transport No. 2 to relieve the Cos. of the 37th N. I. at Port Blair and the Andamans.

33rd Regt., N. I.—Head Quarters and First Wing with their families embark at Bimlipatam about the 9th Dec., land at Calcutta 13th idem, and move to Dorundah under the orders of the Brigr. Genl. Presidency Div., Calcutta, taking up the camp equipage of the Head Quarters wing of the 10th Regt. N. I.

Second Wing with their families embark at Bimlipatam for Calcutta about 6th Jan., and move to Dorundah as above.

35th Regt. N. I.—Head Quarters and First Wing with their families leave Madras by rail on the 6th Jan. 1872 (halting at Gooty, Kistna River, Poona, Egutpoora, and Akola) arrive at Nagpore and march into Kamptee on or about the 25th Jan. 1872.

Second Wing with their families leave Madras by rail about the 6th Feb. 1872, and arrive at Kamptee (halting as above) on the 11th idem.

36th Reg. N. I.—Head Quarters and 5 Cos. to be brought down from Thayetmoo under the orders of the Officer Commanding Pegu Division to embark at Rangoon in the Steam Transport No. 2 about the 16th Feb. 1872, land at Madras on the 21st idem, and proceed to Bangalore by rail under the orders of the Officer Commanding Centre District. Remaining 3 Cos to be brought from Theyetmoo and embark in the Contract Mail Steamer at Rangoon, under the orders of the Officer Commanding Pegu Div. on the 4th April 1872, land at Madras on the 12th idem, and proceed by rail to Bangalore, under the orders of the Officer Commanding Centre District.

37th Regt. N. I.—Head Quarters and Wing embark at Moulmein in Steam Transport No. 1 about the 2nd March 1872, and land at Madras on the 8th idem. Left Wing embark at Port Blair and Nicobars on relief by the Left Wing of the 27th Regt. N. I. about the 7th March 1872 and land at Madras about the 11th idem.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

A. Company—Embark at Rangoon in Steam Transport No. 2 with the Head Quarters of the 36th Regt. N. I., about the 16th Feb., land at Madras on the 21st idem, and proceed to Bangalore by rail, under the orders of the Officer Commanding Centre District.

B. Company—Leave Bangalore by rail on the 6th Feb., to embark at Madras in the Steam Transport No. 2 with the second wing of the 1st Regiment N. I., under the orders of the Officer Commanding Centre District, about the 7th Feb., and land at Rangoon on the 12th idem.

SURRENDER OF THE MAHOMED KHEYL WAZIRIS.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

IN the beginning of last year a tribe of Waziris, called the Mahomed Kheyls, residing near Bunnoo, became excited against British rule, and went off their old lands in a body to betake themselves to a wild life in the hills. Their grievances were for the most part childish as against Government, though certainly they had suffered a great many reverses. They, if we remember rightly, blamed us for building a dam across the Koorum which interfered with their irrigation. The river itself had been unusually low. The hostile border clans had often made raids upon them and they thought we should have done more to protect them, though in truth they did little to help themselves. At last they sold their houses, their sheep, and cattle, and went off over the adjacent border to the hills above the Koorum Pass. There they built no villages and made no settlement but lived a sort of Rob Roy life, fighting with their neighbours and robbing and raiding as opportunity offered.

On the 13th of June last year, as a relief party of troops of the Punjab Frontier Force was proceeding from Edwardesabad to the outpost of Koorum it fell into an ambuscade of these Mahomed Kheyl Waziris, who fired upon the sepoys, killing six and wounding all the rest. The Waziris stripped the dead of their arms, hacked at the bodies a little, and made their way back to the hills in triumph. For this serious crime they were doomed to as dire a punishment as our Government could bestow. The talk of a Punjab Frontier expedition was mainly caused by this event. The surrounding tribes were threatened with the same punishment if they assisted the Mahomed Kheyls in any way, and the guilty tribe itself was ordered to make an unconditional surrender to the British as their only hope for mercy. The crime having been committed in the middle of the hottest time of the year, the Mahomed Kheyls were able to defy the Government, and the unexpected calamity that befel Sir Henry Durand while visiting that frontier deranged to a considerable degree any plans he might have formed for the due protection of the frontier. The affair has thus stood over till the beginning of the cold season of 1871.

All plans for the hunting of the delinquent tribe were suddenly thrown out of gear and rendered unnecessary, by a rather unexpected event which took place at Bunnoo on the 20th of this month. The whole tribe, numbering 500 men, came in to the Commissioner of the Derajat, laid down their arms at his feet, and threw themselves on the mercy of Government. They brought with them some 2,000 head of cattle, and surrendered themselves and their property unconditionally. All the Chiefs and Maliks who were concerned in the Koorum outrage are included in the number surrendered. This is really a great triumph, for it re-establishes British prestige in a way well worthy of our power. No mercy was offered, the men concerned in the crime were known and doomed, no influence or concession was shown in the watch on the tribe, and a terrible vengeance of fire and sword was surely, if slowly, preparing. But oppressed by the sheer weight of the Sirkar, and feeling themselves miserable and helpless, they came in to surrender to their old protectors and give up to justice those who had offended. All the ringleaders have been picked out, separated from the rest, and put under a strong guard till the orders of Government arrive as to their disposal. The main body of the tribe with the women and property have been distributed among the other tribes on the Thull, a plain near Bunnoo, settled by Waziris. The effect of this surrender is of immense importance as concerns the whole border. The border has too long been like a solid square of bayonets against us. This will act like a break in that armed line and probably demoralise all the hostile clans on the frontier. We should not like to see at the present auspicious moment any withdrawal from a stern and warlike policy. The tide should be taken at the flood, and a frontier gathering of troops now would crush our success. But we congratulate the Government on the luck which has produced the present result.

THE FLOODS IN BENGAL.

THE district reports from most of the districts in Bengal which have suffered from inundations have now been received down to the 22nd or 23rd instant, and, with a few exceptions, are more promising than those of the previous week. Generally speaking, the crops are reported as good, except where damaged by floods, but it would have been more satisfactory if we had been told the approximate area of the injured and uninjured lands. In Monghyr we are told, on the 23rd instant, that the prospects were "gloomy and uncertain, almost the whole of the Begoosarai sub-division under water again." In the Patna district there have been some more heavy floods during the week, the result of which was not known. In Moorshedabad the river had again risen six inches. In Nuddea the floods were subsiding slowly, and a little fever was prevalent ; the cattle also were suffering from disease. In Jessore the prospects were very encouraging, floods rapidly subsiding, and Aman unexpectedly favourable." Rain appears to have fallen in Pooree, and the report which was so unsatisfactory last week now says "generally favourable."—*Englishman.*

MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

FOURTH DAY, MONDAY, 25TH SEPT.

THE business of Monday commenced with the "Pistol Stakes," competed for by N. C. officers and privates of the 16th Lancers and Royal Artillery. Entrance Rs. 1, distance 50 yards, five shots each. The pistol to be that used by the 16th Lancers. Shortly before 9 A.M., the following list was published :—

Points.			Rs.
19	Sergeant Meldrum, 16th Lancers		25
12	Private Pope,	,, ...	20
12	Private Palin,	,, ...	10
12	Sergeant Ward,	,, ...	10
12	Sergeant Cassell,	,, ...	10
12	Private McDonald,	,, ...	5
11	Private Wood,	,, ...	5
10	Private Gauderton,	,, ...	5 } Equal.
10	Private G. Riley,	,, ...	5 }
10	Private W. Riley,	,, ...	5

About fifty entries, one from R. A.

At noon the competition for the "Southern India Rifle Association Challenge Cup" was brought to a close—viz., "Second stage." Seven shots at 600 yards, restricted to the twenty best shots at the first stage.

Points	
24	Sergeant Instructor Cooke, 99th, winner of Cup
23	Captain Whitton, 21st, second

At the same hour, the "Member's Plate," value Rs. 320, open to members of the Association only. No entrance fee. (Five shots at 150, five at 200, and five at 300 yards.) It concluded for the days as follows :—

Lieut Campbell, 89th,	18 by 15 by 17	—	49
L W Parsler, Esq, C E	16 by 17 by 15	—	48
Capt Elliot, Staff	17 by 16 by 15	—	48
Dr McCrystal, Staff	15 by 15 by 15	—	45

"The Commissioner's Prize," presented by Colonel Meade, C.S.I., with Rs. 150 added from the fund. Open to N. C. Officers, Privates, Volunteers, and all comers. Entrance fee for Soldiers and Volunteers Rs. 1 ; for all comers, Rs. 2. (Seven shots at 400 yards.) This was brought to a close before 2 P.M., with the following result :—

Points			Prize
27	Colour Sergeant Baxter, 21st	... ...	"The Watch" Rs
27	Captain Carey, 21st		... 30
26	Lieutenant Daubeney, 89th		... 20
26	Corpo al Bennwell, 45th		... 25
26	Sergeant Collings, 45th		... 20
26	Captain Anderson, B R V		... 20
26	Q M Sergeant Greaves, 89th		... 15
25	Private Twaites, 21st		... 15
25	Private Greasley, 45th		... 15
25	Doctor McCrystal, Staff		... 10

An "Inter-Volunteer Match," not on the programme, was got up between the Bangalore Volunteers and Madras Volunteer Guards, Rs. 100 a side, with the following result :—

	Score
Bangalore Volunteers, first ...	239
Madras Volunteer Guards ...	217

Seven shots each (eight a side) at 200, and seven at 500 yards. The three highest individual scores were on the Bangalore side—

	Points.
Private Ballard	36
Captain Leonard	37
Sergeant Pratt	33

Another match is talked of between the two corps. Eights, excluding officers, by which Bangalore will lose the valuable services of Captain Leonard. This success for Bangalore, and that of Madras in the "Challenge Trophy" contest, lead us to think that the "Inter-Volunteer Match" for the "Silver Medal" of the "National Rifle Association" will be closely contested.

The only other event finished on Monday was the "Native Non-Commissioned Officers' Competition," the conditions of which were :—"Open to eight effective N. C. Officers of the Madras Sappers, 27th, and 39th Regts. N. I."

(Ten Rupees entrance per squad ; five shots at 150, and five at 200 yards. Prizes Rs. 80, to be divided amongst the winning eight. Money given in proportion to the points made by each competitor ; Rs. 15 to the individual making the highest score.)

The competition was finally decided in the afternoon as follows :—

	Score.
N. C. Os. 39th Regt. N. I., 1st ...	... 177
,, 27th ,, ,, 2nd ...	... 173
,, Sappers and Miners, 3rd ...	... 159

The weather was perfect throughout the day ; bright, clear, and still, with little or no wind to speak of. The shooting was above the average in all the large bore competitions, and contrasts most favourably with the recent Wimbledon results. The programme for to day promises a capital shooting. "The Small-bore," and "Marksmen's Prizes" will be finished, and the "Commander-in-Chief's Prize" commenced.

FIFTH DAY, TUESDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

The most interesting event was the "Non-Commissioned Officers' Plate." "The plate to become the property of the Sergeant's Mess of the regiment, whose squad makes the highest score. Open to squads of 8 N. C. Officers from any European regiment in the Presidency. Entrance fee Rs. 30 per squad." "Rs. 100 added by the fund." (Seven shots at 200, and seven at 500 yards.) After a good morning's shooting the result was an easy victory for the 21st Fusiliers by 24 points, viz. :—

	Score.
N. C. O. 21st Fusiliers ...	313
,, 89th Regiment ...	294
,, 45th Regiment ...	287
,, 60th Rifles ...	265

The "Marksmen's Prize" terminated finally as follows :—

Points		Rs.
46	Sergeant Lowth, 89th ...	40
42	Lance-Corporal Rendall, 37th ...	30
41	Private B con, 21st ...	20
40	Private Brien, 21st ...	15
40	Private Simmonds, 45th ...	10
36	Sergeant Simmonds, 21st ...	10
36	Colour Sergt Baxter, 21st ...	10
36	Private Wright, 45th ...	5
36	Colour Sergt Riley 45th ...	5
35	Private Roney, 45th ...	5

The shooting for this prize up to Saturday night has been already published,—the above is the final prize list.

At noon the "ties" for the "Association Stakes" (which appeared in Monday evening's issue) were shot off, with the following result :—

At 150 Yards.

Points		Rs.
20	Sergt Donelly, 45th ...	30
19	Capt Leonard, B R V ...	20
19	Q M S Greaves, 89th ...	10
19	Private Hannah, 45th ...	10
19	Corporal Oater, 45th ...	10
19	Lieutenant Willoughby, 21st ...	10
18	Lance-Corporal Rundall, 45th ...	5
18	Corporal Flaxman, 45th ...	5
18	Captain Whitton, 21st ...	5
18	Corporal Bennett, 21st ...	5

At 200 Yards.

19	Private Farley, 45th ...	30
19	Colour Sergeant Riley, 45th ...	20
19	Captain Whitton, 21st ...	15
19	Private Barr, 21st ...	10
18	Sergeant Lowth, 89th ...	10
18	Captain Seymour, B R V ...	10
18	Colour-Sergeant Baxter, 21st ...	5
18	Capta i Smalley, 45th ...	5
18	Captain Leonard, B R V ...	5
18	Private Cripps, 21st ...	5

At 3 0 Yards.

17	Sergeant Simmonds, 21st ...	30
16	Private Connors, ,, ...	20
1	Sergeant Wann, ,, ...	15
15	Colour Sergeant Jennings ,, ...	10
15	Private Darbison, ,, ...	10
15	Captain Whitton, ,, ...	10
15	Private Gallihy, 63th ...	5
15	Pri ate 8th I, 89th ...	5
15	Corporal Turner, 89th ...	5
15	Pr vate Buckley, 87th ...	5

Winner of the Cup—Capt. Whitton, 21st Fus., 52 p's.
Winner of the Telescope—Capt. Leonard, B.R V., 52 pts.

The second series of these stakes will be concluded on Wednesday.

The next feature of note in Tuesday's programme was the "Mysore Stakes." Rs. 200, presented by H.H. the Maharajah of Mysore, with Rs. 200 added by the fund. Open to subscribers to the Association only. Rs. 2 entrance fee. (Five shots at 100, 150, and 200 yards.) After a most spirited contest, in which the shooting was worthy of the valuable prizes contended for, the five winners were :—

Points.		Rs.
56	Col Serg Riley, 45th, Silver Cup, value ...	120
56	Corpl Turner, 89th, watch, value ...	115
56	Col Sergt Baxter, 21st, Silver Cup, value ...	60
55	Capt Whitton, 21st, Revolver, value ...	60
54	Sergt Wanns, 21st Telescope, value ...	45

No other competition came to an end on Tuesday. The highest scores at "Celerity and Precision" up to Tuesday night were :—

Captain Salmond, 21st ...	94
Colr Sergt Riley, 45th ...	89

(Time, two minutes.)

SIXTH DAY, WEDNESDAY.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

"Inter-Volunteer Match."—Silver medal, won by Seymour, Bangalore.

"First Small-bore Prize" won by Serjeant Instructor Cooke (89th.)

"Ore's Prize" won by Lieutenant Willoughby, Fusiliers.—*Madras Mail.*

A NEW THEATRE FOR CALCUTTA.

WE understand that Mr. Lewis, with his usual energy, has taken a long lease of the premises in Chowringhee, lately known as the Calcutta Club, with the view of building on the vacant space behind a commodious permanent theatre. The site is well chosen and most conveniently situated, and Mr. Lewis expects the building to be ready by the middle of next month. The thanks of the community are due to Mr. Lewis for his exertions in securing for them what has long been felt as a great want in Calcutta—a theatre worthy of the name.—*Englishman.*

SUICIDE OF A PORTUGUESE YOUNG LADY.

THE Coroner of Calcutta, with a jury, held an inquess on the 25th ult. on the body of Miss Eliza Agnet D'Souza, late of No. 39, Emambarry Lane, Calcutta, and the following evidence was taken :—

Dr. Woodford said that in his opinion deceased died from the effects of a narcotic irritant poison, cyanide of potassium.

Georgiana D'Souza, the step-mother of the deceased, said—On the 19th instant I was at home, and, besides the family, there was a Mr. Richard James D'Silva, to whom my daughter was engaged. The two were talking together at half-past 5 P.M. My daughter had been working a cushion in wool-work. She left off working, and my daughter and D'Silva went into the hall and were talking there. Mr. D'Silva had some words with my daughter on account of her having borrowed the rupees from a person he did not like. They came to high words, especially my daughter. I interfered, and told Mr. D'Silva not to quarrel, but if he could not agree the door was open for him to go. I then went upstairs, leaving them together. What more passed between them I don't know, but as I was coming downstairs, I met my daughter going upstairs. I said, "Where are you going ?" She said, "It is better for me to avoid rows : I am going upstairs." Just then Mr. D'Silva called out from the verandah, "Booboo, I tell you I cannot be happy with you." My daughter said, "Thank you," and went upstairs. In about five minutes I sent my daughter Mary to see what her sister was doing. She returned and said, "Sister is groaning." I went up and found her lying on the ground near a prayer-stool groaning. I took her up. She opened her eyes, but could not speak. I thought she had a fit, as she once had a fit about four years ago. I called out, and her brother and D'Silva came up, assisted me to hold her up, and she was taken downstairs. Just then my daughter Mary took up from the toilet-table a bottle. (This bottle, marked A.) It was kept in her father's writing-box locked, and was got to remove caustic marks from my daughter's hands. The keys were on the table, and she knew where it was kept, and that it was poison, for her father told her so, and it is marked poison. I had her immediately removed to the Native Hospital in Chandney. She went upstairs at 6 P.M., and five minutes after she was insensible, and she was dead, I think, by ½ past six. We live at No. 39, Emambarroo Lane, which is close to the Native Hospital. I believe my daughter poisoned herself. She was aged 16 years and 9 months, and was of very quick temper. I never heard her threaten to destroy herself. My daughter and her intended would often have words. I have no reason to believe that my daughter came to her death other than by her own hands. Once before she took an overdose of chlorodyne, but was only giddy from it. That was on account of a quarrel with the same young man about two years ago. My husband sanctioned the visits of Mr. D'Silva to his daughter. Mr. D'Silva is about 30 years of age.

Edward Reilly, an assistant at the Native Hospital, said—On the evening of the 19th September, instant, about 6-40 P.M., a patient was brought in a palkee, said to be Eliza Agnes D'Souza. She was gasping, and in a state bordering on collapse. I tried to administer restoratives, but she could not swallow nor speak. The person who came with her said, in reply to a question, "She has not taken poison." She expired before I could remove her from the palkee. Cyanide of potassium is a deadly poison, and has an odour of prussic acid.

Mary Josephine D'Souza, the sister of the deceased, corroborated her mother's evidence, as well as Michael D'Souza, her brother.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased poisoned herself with cyanide of potassium.

REMARKABLE RESTORATIVE POWERS OF DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL IN DEBILITY AND DEFECTIVE NUTRITION.—The unequalled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in speedily restoring the vital forces and repairing the loss of flesh, is thus described by two experienced surgeons. Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M.R.C.S., in testifying to its remedial value in his own case of general debility, observes :—"After the Pale Oil, and all other remedies that I could think of, had failed, I tried, mer ly as a last resort, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I received immediate relief ; and its use was the means of my restoration to health." Henry Hanks, Esq., M.R.C.S., states :—"Patients who have perfected a second month in the use of the Pale Oil, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have, after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to advise its substitution for the P le Cod Liver Oil."

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is supplied only in imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, sealed with a capsule impressed with Dr. de Jongh's trade-mark stamp, a cod-fish on a shield encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil." Without this capsule none is genuine. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London ; and sold by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers

THE FAKIR'S PARWANA.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, Sept. 26.)

IT will be remembered that on the person of the fakir who attacked Mr. Bull recently, was found a suspicious looking document or parwana, ordering a certain Mahomed Afghan Sahib to pay him Rs. 500. Certain coincidences, which were fully detailed in this paper, tended to make the Government careful to thoroughly investigate the matter, and if possible discover the parties from and to whom the document was sent. The shrine of Sukhee surwur, from which the fakir obtained the order, is a rather famous shrine in the Derajat. It is reverenced alike by Hindoos and Mussulmans, and is a common place of pilgrimage. Strange to say it has more influence in the country in the neighbourhood of Lahore and Umritsar than in the Derajat. Perhaps distance lends enchantment to the view in this case, or perhaps the old adage that a prophet has no honour in his own country, is partly true here.

The priests are described as a quiet, well-behaved body of men, who have not as yet been found to meddle in any way in politics, and their influence as regards political questions is held to be almost *nil*.

The letter in question was addressed to one Mahomed Afghan Sahib of Beerowal. Although strict enquiry was at once made to discover this man whose name had thus mysteriously recurred, the authorities were wholly unable to discover even a trace of him. No one could or would tell anything about him, and the search is, as an official lately remarked, like looking for a needle on a bundle of hay. The addressee not being found, the nature of the letter comes next for examination, and the view the Government are disposed to take of it is that it is of no political significance, but was merely an order from the priests on one of their disciples given to the fakir, in order, perhaps, to get rid of him. The grounds held for taking this view are these : it is said to be quite in the way of business of a shrine to grant such orders : such orders are often granted by the priests upon all rich disciples of this shrine, and the orders issued from it are almost invariably obeyed by the disciples when they are able or rich enough. The Derajat authorities gave also, as their opinion, that these orders have no political importance, but are merely charitable writs in favour of wandering fakirs who visit the shrine. The pilgrim asking for help in many cases gets an order on a wealthy follower of the shrine, issued in the saint's name, and the disciple is obliged to do what is requested, and it is known that these orders are attended to, even to the bestowal on the party requesting them so large an amount as Rs. 500. Although these are the views at present held by Government, we need scarcely remark that they are still making every effort to get at the bottom of this somewhat obscure business.

No doubt one of their first steps will be to compare the documents first discovered by the police in the Chitpore mosque at Calcutta, of which the man who killed Judge Norman was a votary. These documents, however, have been declared by latest telegram to be unimportant. Regarding this Lahore case, one or two points in the official view strike us as somewhat inconsistent. If the order was a common parwana of the ordinary sort in common use as described, we cannot understand why there should be any difficulty in finding the addressee. If, however, he has absconded, or if his name is on the letter was not a real name but a secret *soubriquet*, this ordinary *parwana* assumes of course a different aspect. An easier way of disposing of the matter would be to hold that the priests cheated the half mad fakir with a forged order, merely to get rid of him, but this view could only be held by those who would ignore the relation of fakirs to the Mussulman faith, and the ordinary working of a Mahomedan shrine. They would not forge such an order even to an absolute lunatic. To trifle thus with one under the special protection of God would be fatal to the reputation of their shrine. We are also inclined to think that in spite of the opinion of the Derajat officials the sum is an enormous one. The principal disciples of the shrine are in this district and not in the Derajat, and as far as we can learn few natives here would give five rupees to a fakir without some very special object.

THE MADRAS CENSOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS TIMES."

SIR,—The comments which I addressed to you in a private note were specially limited to your articles on the assassination of Mr. Norman and to the connection which you suggest between that event and the financial policy of Government ; no general opinion and no regard to the articles was even hinted at, and your description of the contents of the note in this morning's *Times* is, consequently, incorrect. It was not, as you think probable, communicated, on any other authority than that of the writer, who learns with some surprise that he has exercised "an unwarrantable censorship over the public press" by writing a personal opinion to the Editor of the *Times*.

Madras, 25th Sept. ALIQUIS.

P. S.—You are at liberty to publish the note in question (without the signature) if